

Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 1 yr., \$1.00 in advance; after 6 months, \$1.25; after 12 months, \$1.50.

These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

July 23, 1891.

IN THE CANON.

A Terrible Battle between Rattlesnakes.

"About the most exciting fight I ever saw," observed old Matt Towle, the prospector and mountaineer, "was one between rattlesnakes. You never seen one!" he continued, interrogatively, observing the look of interest on the part of his listener. "No more did I till a few years ago. Young man even if you have traveled 'bout this coast considerable, you know I started out afore you're born, and what it took me thirty-five years to first lay eyes upon you'd hardly expect to see in a few years' skirmishing."

"In '82 me and Jack Jeuning went down to Goshen district a prospecting, and while we took care to keep in Arizona we made camp at a tank not very far—ten miles or so—from the Mexican line. Water being scarce that year we had to locate a tank, even if the indications for minerals was good or not, but as luck would have it we struck a pretty promising lead—it was a true contact—and began sinking a little hole to find out what she was worth. For eight or nine weeks we kept up our work with out seeing a living soul except a coyote or a jack rabbit, but as the location was showing up fine we didn't particularly care for company.

"What's the matter with a rattle-snake fight?" said Jack to me one day when we were keeping Sunday for a change, although we had lost all track of Sundays.

"I told him pretty sharply that I had never heard of one, and then he went on to tell how he was in the San Juan country in Colorado, where the boys worked up a fight between two different dens of rattlers and had lots of fun. He said he knew where there were two sets of serpents, not far from the camp, that were fast coming out for the summer campaign, and he thought there was a good chance for us to have considerable fun with the plienous devils. I am not struck on rattlers as a general thing, but we set out for the place, Jack carrying a canteen of Mexican whiskey and me one of water.

"Pretty soon we came to a place where the water had cut across a ledge of limestone running across the gulch, leaving precipices about twenty-five feet high and about thirty feet apart at the top. At the bottom was a dry sand wash eight or ten feet wide and three or four feet above, irregular shaped shelves had been cut in each wall of the limestone. Sure enough these shelves were literally covered with rattlesnakes, stretched out at full length, warming life into themselves in the sun. I saw that there was two different gangs—those so my eye being the black and white kind, short and stumpy, which stay in the mountains and are always quick and vicious, while Jack's crew was made up of the big, long, yellow rattled fellows, from the

deserts in the summer time, camp in holes with the prairie dog and ground owl, and can't crawl around more than three hours in the twenty-four without getting their bellies scorched by the hot sun. I counted exactly twenty of the blacks and calculate that there must have been twenty-five or thirty of the larger kind on the other side of the arroyo.

"We began dropping clods of dirt, bits of rock and cholla burrs down among the reptiles and soon disturbed their happy dreams. One after another coiled himself up and set his rattle agoing, while they darted their ugly heads around in every direction, trying to find out what was the difficulty. The sharper they looked for something to bite the maddler they got and the louder they rattled, till at last their noise sounded like a drum corps leading a Fourth of July procession. When ever they'd slack up a little another cholla burr would start 'em up worse than ever. Finally, as they couldn't see us each gang seemed to conclude that the other was kicking up all the disturbance, and they all started down for the sand wash. Some were so mad and vicious that they didn't even stop to crawl, but rolled down in the sand all in a lump, so as to be on hand when the performance opened.

"When they all got down and it was a dead sure thing the game was 'out to open, Jack sang out to me: 'Mat, I'll bet you my half in the Silver Stirrup agin you that my side wins.'

"Now, Jack is a thoroughbred gambler, but he had more and bigger snakes than I did. Besides this I thought a good deal of the Silver Stirrup, which was the name of our mine, and didn't like to play big stakes agin such odds. But if I let him bluff me out I knew I'd never hear the last of it, so I sang back: 'I'll go you,' and plunked a cholla burr square among my gang of reptiles.

"This opened the ball, and at the very start I saw I had a chance for my white ally. The captain of Jack's crowd got out upon a rock behind his men, where he was dead safe, and did nothing but rattle, while my leader a glossy, black fellow, about two and a half feet long, cut a pattern for his band to follow, and then they all went at it like mad, a-rattling and a-hissing and a-biting, so you could hardly tell which was which. There eggs were like beads of fire, there tales moved so fast you couldn't see 'em, and their heads shot here and there like flashes of lightning. It was a terrible sight, and mighty exciting, and Jack and me was a yelling and shouting like Apaches.

"Inside of three minutes after the fight opened only two rattlers were alive—Jack's big snake which still stayed upon the rock, and my captain, who had put the kibosh on three or four of the big clumsy serpents without getting a scratch himself. The little black fellow was dead game, and he kept waltzing around the rock, trying to get the big yellow coward to come off and finish the fight. But Jack's snake seemed to want the best of the game all the way through, and showed no sign of giving up the advantage he held.

"So interested was Jack and me in watching the jockeying and waiting for the outcome that we didn't see nothing else. All of a sudden we heard the 'thud! thud!' of a deer's feet upon the ground, and right before our eyes a big fine buck sprang into the air, and, holding all four feet so close together that they'd strike upon a silver dollar, he lit fair and square upon Jack's big serpent. There wasn't as much as a button of his rattles left. You know a deer hates a rattlesnake like an Indian does soap. Well, that buck must have been bussing around there when he

thought it a good time to get in his work on his natural enemy, which he did to the Queen's taste.

"The Silver Stirrup is all mine!" I shouted to Jack, and began cheering."

Tenderer—"I feel it just as much, my dear little boy," said papa after he had spanked Billykins. "Yes," sobbed Billykins. "But is not in the same place?"

"Were you ever in an engagement, major?"

"Oh, yes; several. But you see I escaped harm."

"Never was wounded, eh?"

"Never was married."

"Why, Mr. Ardent, how ungalant of you to say you thought I was thirty-two!"

"Well, it certainly struck me that you were somewhere near the freezing point!"

Returned Traveler—"Is your daughter as fond of music as ever?"

Hostess—"She has not touched the piano for two years."

Returned Traveler—"Indeed! I did not know she had married."

A great grandmother at the age of 47! This is the record of Mrs. Henry K. Updegrave, of Tower City, Pa. She was married in her 14th year; her oldest daughter was married at 15; her grand-daughter was married at 16, and is now a mother.

FOR DYSPEPSIA
Use Brown's Iron Bitters.
Physicians recommend it.
All dealers keep it \$1.00 per bottle. Genuine
mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

TIN SPOUTING.

A. W. Arbogast, of Monterey Va., will be in the County for several months spouting houses. Parties wishing work of this kind done can do no better than to get him to do it.

Greenbrier Male Academy.

LEWISBURG, W. VA.

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THOMAS GILMORE, Principals
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Write for catalogue.

July 16 8-m

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is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because both the Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites are the recognized agents in the cure of Consumption. It is as palatable as milk.

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Fluid Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds. Ask for Scott's Emulsion and take no other.

Small Pile Small Dose Small Price

For Sale by

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To cure Blisters, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the salve and certain remedy,

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Use the SMALL Size (40 Bile Beans to the bottle). THEY ARE THE MOST CONVENIENT.

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W. H. ALLARD, President.

Brown's Iron Bitter.

is a sure cure for Sick Headache, Blisters, Liver Complaints, etc.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Prepared by

HERB MEDICINE CO., - Weston, W. Va.

Good Morning!

You Are Hoarse!

Lightning Cough Drops

are something new in the way of a throat and lung balsam, are safe, certain and prompt in their action, and are a sure cure for CROUP. PRICE, 15 and 20 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Lightning Vegetable Liver Pills

are a sure cure for Sick Headache, Blisters, Liver Complaints, etc. Liver, 20 CENTS A BOX, sugar Coated. One pill a dose. Don't gripe or make you sick.

Lightning Hot Drops

A panacea for external and internal use. For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diathermy, Bone Throat, Sprains, Tendonitis, Burns, Ulcers, Cough, and all painful Complaints. A sure cure for Diabetes, Summer Complaints and Flux. 10 and 20 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Keep them in the House, they will often save Doctor Bills.

If you feel no relief after using two-thirds the contents of a bottle of these medicines return the remaining one-half to the dealer from whom you bought it and he will refund the price paid for the entire bottle.

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HERB MEDICINE CO., - Weston, W. Va.



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All Druggists or Mail to Receipt of Price.

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The Great German Headache Cure and cure nervous, sick

material and all

forms of headache. People who have suffered by

it is a God's blessing to mankind. Please

to send for it.

WILKINSON DRUG CO., BALT. MD.

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AND IF YOU NEED

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One year in advance \$1.00

If not paid within 6 months 1.25

And at the end of the year 1.50

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an album.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

advertising ALMANAC and BROWNS IRON BITTERS.

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Huntersville, W. Va.

July 30, 1891.

THE TIMES NINTH YEAR.

With this issue THE TIMES passes its ninth year of existence, and it is now in a more healthy condition than it has ever been before.

It has been a little less than two years and a half since we took charge of it and since that time we have paid for it, nearly doubled its circulation, built as good an office as there is in any country town in the State added as good a job press as there is made, and a large amount of new type and many other things necessary to make up a printing office; we have increased our job printing at least one-half, and are daily being complimented both on THE TIMES and the work we turn out.

We expect to enlarge THE TIMES as soon as circumstances will permit, and in the meantime we are going to give you a new little paper, worth at least, the dollar you pay for it. We want one thousand subscribers by this fall, and are going to have them if it is in our power.

Thanking our friends and patrons very much for their patronage and past favors, and believing we can do better in the future, we ask them to stick to us as we will do them and do for us as we will do for them.

Senator Hall makes a very big mistake if he really thinks, as he recently said, that reciprocity is to crowd out the tariff and silver as issues in the presidential campaign.

"The republican party is in a bad shape at the North," writes a republican correspondent of the New York Tribune. He might just as well have added East, West and South, for the g. o. p. is in bad shape everywhere.

The hardest thing for republican speakers and editors in Ohio to explain is, why wool is cheaper now than it was before the McKinley bill became a law, instead of higher, as Maj. McKinley had assured his wool-raising constituents that it would be.

Will the next republican national convention dare to put the one cent letter postage plank, which was conspicuous in its last platform, and which has been utterly disregarded by the present administration, into its platform?

It will certainly be queer if woman suffrage becomes one of the issues upon which the next parliament of Great Britain is elected, and yet recent remarks of Lord Salisbury in favor of the issue and of woman suffrage make it apparent that such an issue is probable.

The farmers of Ohio will have an excellent opportunity this fall to express their opinion of the big tariff legislation of the republican party, which taxes them for the benefit of a few "protected" manufacturers, and there is little doubt that the opinion will be most emphatic.

One by one the big republicans are declining to accept the nomination of their party for Governor of New York. The meaning is plain. These gentlemen are not ambitious of leading a political forlorn hope, nor of opening their barrels for nothing. New York is naturally a democratic state, and this year the party is so thoroughly united that victory is assured in advance.

The New York Herald has been doing a bit of excellent service for the poor of this country by showing up a number of the corporations organized solely to catch the savings of the honest and industrious working man and woman by glittering promises of great benefits to follow small investments in their stock. Only a paper as wealthy and as widely circulated as the Herald could afford to expose these concerns, which are often bolstered up by the names and influence of men of prominence.

When the amendment to the McKinley tariff bill provided for the payment of a bounty to the American sugar producer was before Congress it was estimated and so stated in public by republicans that it would not cost over \$7,000,000 a year, and a long-headed democrat who predicted that the payments under the amendment, if it became a law would not be less than \$10,000,000 for the first year and after that much larger, was hooted at by the republicans. Now let us see which statement was nearest the truth. The Internal Revenue at Washington has made up from official data an estimate of the sugar product of the present fiscal year and its figures are 539,710,000 pounds, on which the bounty will be \$11,134,000, or nearly twice as much as the largest republican estimate.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24th—The Harrison crowd were badly stampeded by the publication in this correspondence last week of the fact that the Blaineites had in the slang of the day "got onto" their scheme of making Mr. Blaine too ill,

in the newspapers, to think of being a candidate next year, and denial have been the order of the day ever since, but the Blaine fellows are by no means satisfied with denials because they have in their possession a number of republican papers which printed Washington specials supposing them to be sent by "Lige" Halford's protege and therefore be not only true but to be strictly in accordance with the sentiment of the administration, or rather its head, and they refuse to believe that it is a mere coincidence that these papers are all anti-Blaine sheets. They don't think the excuse that "Lige's" protege was out of town and that these anti-Blaine specials were sent by a substitute is a satisfactory one. The oddest part of this comedy of errors is that these super-serviceable Harrison men have offended the man they were trying to help and they have been sharply lectured, by the proxy, by Mr. Harrison, who however much he may fear Mr. Blaine doesn't approve of this method of disposing of him. The whole affair is furnishing no end of amusement for democrats.

It is extremely difficult just now to find a cabinet officer in Washington; they flit in one day and out the next and are more intent upon having a good time than in attending the business of the Government.

Under the reorganization of the Postoffice department just completed the First Assistant Postmaster General will attend to many things that have been looked after by Mr. Wanamaker and that gentleman will have more time to look after his private business, in order that he may be in a position to make a large campaign contribution next year. This is reform!

The New Jersey girl who eloped with a Chinaman certainly took the wrong cue.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Powers, 300 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

WHAT

SCOTT'S CONSUMPTION
SCROFULA
BRONCHITIS
COUCHS
COLDS
Wasting Disease
Wonderful Flesh Producer.

Many have gained one pound per day by its use.

Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. It contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and pure Norwegian Cod Laver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

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ALL KINDS OF WIRE FENCE

Lewisburg, W. Va.

E. H. MOORE, Agent,

ACADEMY, W. Va.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Under an order of the County Court of Pocahontas County made July 16th, 1891, sealed bids in writing addressed to the undersigned, or either of them, at Huntersville, (P. O.) Pocahontas Co., West Virginia, or handed to either, will be received until 12 o'clock Monday, of the 3rd day of August, 1891, for the construction of a Wooden Trestle Approach to the Bridge at its Southern end, over Knapp's Creek near Huntersville in said Pocahontas County.

Specifications for said work are recorded in the Clerk's Office of said County Court which will be shown by the Clerk of said Court on application to him.

Bond with good personal security in a penalty equal to bid conditioned for completion of said work according to said specifications within 60 days from said third day of August, 1891, must accompany such bid.

Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

J. H. Patterson,
A. Barlow,
L. M. McClintic,

July 23d.

TO WEAK MEN

Nothing from the effects of youthful excess, only decay, disease, weakness, and languor, can stand a valuable treatment (which) overcomes all particularities for home cure. FREE of charge. A splendid medical work should be used by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address Prof. W. C. POWELL, M. D., Lewisburg, W. Va.

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CARLOS MARTINEZ, D. D., New York City.

Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

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A. M. MCCLINTIC & CO.

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Mt. Grove, - - - Va

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LIQUORS,

At from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per gallon.

Orders filled promptly.

Also a full line of general Merchandise.

Call and examine our both Wet and Dry Goods before you purchase elsewhere.

FINE WHISKIES.

AT

M. O'Farrell's,

At the foot of the Alleghany mountain, on the Warm Springs and Huntersville turnpike. Post office Address,

Mountain Grove, Va.

THE DIFFERENT BRANDS ARE

Monticello, six years old; Ky. Bourbon, four years old; L. D. Myerly, three years old and all kinds of Whiskey cheap, at from two to four dollars per gallon.

HOMESTEAD

—Subscribe for THE TIMES.
—Read the Alliance news on the first page.

—Mr. M. G. Mathews, County Supt. was in town Monday.

—Mr. Jno. J. Beard and daughter Mrs. C. F. Moore, started Monday for Webster Springs, where they will spend several weeks for their health.

—In this issue will be found an interview with ex-Senator Camden by a Wheeling register reporter, in regard to the West Virginia and Pittsburgh railroad, which will be very interesting to the enterprising citizens of our county.

—Mrs. Minnie Early and little son Forrest who have been visiting her parents at this place for several weeks past, started for her home in Union, Monroe Co., Monday, accompanied by her brother J. C. Loury, Jr., Esq.

—E. M. Rutledge, Esq., the mail carrier between this place and Dunmore, had the misfortune to let his horse run off Monday, near Mr. Jno. McCutcheon's. No serious damage was done except to smash up his cart considerably.

—On the first page will be found a letter from Dr. Hudson, who moved from the upper end of this County to Mo., about 35 years ago. He came back on a visit a month or two ago, and wrote back to his home paper of his trip and our country.

—The Huntersville Farmers Alliance met last Saturday and elected officers for the ensuing year. It will meet again the 2nd Saturday in August, and at which time there is important business to transact, and it is earnestly requested of every member to be present.

It is the duty of every Alliance man or woman to be present at these meetings, and do everything in their power to promote its interests. There is no use in having an order if we do not attend the meetings and take interest enough in it to keep it up.

—Mr. Decatur Axtell, vice President of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, of Richmond, Va. and Dan'l O'Connell Esq., were in Huntersville last Friday night. Mr. Axtell was looking over the survey of the extension of his road, made a month or two ago to this place. He also visited Marlinton, six miles below here, and was very much pleased with the grade between here and there; it being only a fall of 20 feet to the mile, which is a most excellent grade for a rail road. It is not definitely known yet, as we understand, whether the C. & O. will meet the West Virginia and Pittsburgh road at this place or at Marlinton; but it is an assured fact that the roads will be built next summer. Mr. Axtell was very much pleased with our country, and remarked when he started the next morning that the next time he came he would come on the railroad.

—The County Court of Bath County, have built a most excellent road from Warm Springs to the top of Alleghany mountain, about 8 miles above here, and placed mile posts on the same, which would be very convenient to the traveling public, if they would keep a man at each one to explain the signs, or probably a card tacked on them with explanations in detail would answer. The following is a facsimile of the first post you come to going east, and if any one can explain the meaning they can do more than we can:

G H
17 7
and 2
15 7
and 44
M

We very much dislike to annoy any of our patrons to trouble, and therefore hope they will settle as soon as they are presented, as we mean business. It is not our plan to continually drag our patrons through THE TIMES; but to notify them by letter, of their indebtedness, and give them ample time, and then if they do not pay up, place their acc'ts in the hands of an attorney for collection. We have built a first class printing office this spring and added largely to our printing material which cost us a considerable sum of money, a part of which we still owe and which must be settled at once, and we hope our patrons will take a business view of the matter and not take offence at the presentation of their accounts, but pay them and order THE TIMES for another year.

—W. T. Slaven will visit each family in the County with a book called the "New Method" tells how to cure diseases without the use of drugs. He can furnish best of reference as to the results of the treatment of it. Sold at \$2.00 each.

Dunmore Doings.

The roughest road that we have traveled over since the war is up Clover creek and across Elk mt.

We found the road good between Split Rock and Edray, and much improvement going on in that section.

We found lots of business going on at Edray.

The Farmers Alliance is booming all over the County, except in Green Bank district. We must get a hustle on us or we will be left.

Rev. J. A. McCall has returned to his circuit.

We notice the Court did not make any arrangements to have a bridge built across the river at Sitlington's creek.

Prof. G. E. Swecker, of Crabbottom, Va., was out this week and got a load of furniture for the Lutheran parsonage at that place.

Morgan Wakeman leaves today for his new home in Orange county, Va.

Mr. B. F. McElwee leaves today for Ronceverte. He has had patented a section box for mowing machines which beats anything in the U. S.

Dunmore is about to get on a boom. We have one store and will soon have two more. Opposition is the life of trade.

Singing at X road school house Aug. 2nd, at 2 p. m.

Singing at Baxter church the 9th of August.

The furniture and organ for the new church at this place have come.

Capt. Smith is off for Ronceverte.

T. S.

INSTITUTE NOTICE.
The Teachers Institute for Pocahontas County will convene in Huntersville, August 10th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The law requires that all teachers attend some Institute. Those who hold four years certificates not exempt.

Teachers will be required to put in full time or no certificates granted. Examination at close of Institute.

All applicants for first grade certificates must attend this examination.

M. G. MATHEWS, Co. Supt.

H. T. SCHOOL.

The fifth session of the Hillsboro Training School will open Sept. 2nd 1891. For further information address,

Miss G. M. SHEARER, Principal, Academy P. O. W. Va.

WANTED

To trade a very fine solid gold watch for a good horse. Call at THE TIMES office.

W. Camden Talks

about the Great Railroad Development in West Virginia.

A Wheeling Register reporter interviewed ex-Senator Camden, the 24th inst, in regard to railroad building in W. Va., in which the following will be of very great interest to the people of Pocahontas County. In speaking of different railroads in which the ex Senator is interested the reporter asked him about the density of the forests along the line of the Pittsburg W. Va. road:

"It is very dense," said Mr. Camden. "There are four or five hundred square miles that is practically an unbroken forest. Cherry, poplar, ash, oak and pine are very abundant—and the very finest cherry and oak. From the Gauley river the road will extend to a connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio road at Covington. Arrangements have just been completed between the Chesapeake and Ohio road and the West Virginia and Pittsburgh road to form a junction at Marlin's Bottom, or some point on the Greenbrier river, where perhaps the largest town in the interior of the State will be made. This junction is expected to be made next summer. The C. & O. road will have only about twenty-five miles to complete from its warm spring branch on Jackson's river, and the West Virginia and Pittsburgh road about thirty-five miles from the Gauley."

It is a very handsome location. The country between the Greenbrier river on the west, and Allegheny summit on the east, in Pocahontas County, is a pretty and productive plateau. It has fine limestone and is a good grassgrowing country, and has a large amount of iron ore.

"What effect will this connection have upon the future development of the State?" asked the reporter.

"This connected with the C. & O. road," said Mr. Camden, "will open up a direct line through the center of the State, from the iron ore regions of Virginia, including Potts' creek, Craig's creek and the Low More and other furnaces in that section, to Wheeling and to Pittsburgh where it will also develop and make accessible about 150 miles of the State between Weston and the Virginia State line, which has heretofore been inaccessible to exportation."

"How soon do you expect to have all that completed?"

"We expect to have it all completed next summer. The junction on the Greenbrier will be made next summer or fall."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she sang to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

In Europe they are talking about the feasibility of making sailors out of women. The idea will never become popular with the women of America, because the first duty of a sailor is obedience.

Cleanness is next to godliness, but we should stick to soiled linen a long time before patronizing the Chinese leper who is allowed to conduct a laundry in New York City.

The news from every section of Ohio is encouraging to democratic success. Of course there is no objection; come down over the platform and other's wanted another candidate, but now that both candidates and platform are accomplished facts there is a decided and praiseworthy disposition to lay aside personal prejudice and work for the good of the party.

West Virginia Business University.

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Write for catalogue.

July 16 2-m

SCHOOL HOUSE BUILDING.

Sealed and marked bids will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education of Hunter's District, until September the 1st, 1891, for the erection of a School house near Frost, to be completed by January 1st, 1892, according to the following plans and specifications: The house is to be

24x18 ft., 10 ft. high in the clear, 8 sills 24 ft. long and 10x10 in., 2 sills 18 ft. long and 10x10 in.; to have under the sills 18 good stone pillars, each with a 13 in. face, to be 2 ft. under ground and 18 in. above ground, (no cobble or small stones to be used in filling centres of said pillars); to have 4 pillars under each side sill, 4 under centre sill and 8 under each end sill; sleepers to be 35 in number 9 ft. long and 10x3 in., to rest on side sill and centre sill 16 in. from centre to centre; floor to be laid lengthwise of good flooring lumber, 6 in. wide by 14 in. thick, broken jointed; to be ceiled with ceiling 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, leaving a scuttle hole in ceiling above 2 ft. x 18 in. 4 ft. wide across rear and must be ceiled out of lumber entirely free from knots, and this space shall be blacked by contractor for use as a black board; upper joists to be 10 ft. 6 in. long 8x2 in. and 16 in from centre to centre; plates to be good and substantial, studding to be 11 ft. long 4x2 in. 16 in. apart; to be weatherboarded horizontally, with lumber 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; to contain 15 desks 3 ft. long, made according to the plan of those in the house on Beaver creek near Huntersville and two benches 8 ft. long for recitation purposes. House to contain 6 windows of 12 lights each, each light to be 9x14 inches; to contain 1 4 panel door 7x8 ft.; boxing to be what is called rail road boxing; to be covered with good white pine shingles either shaved or sawed; to have a good flue to extend 3 ft. above roof and well secured against fire where pipe enters. All lumber for weatherboarding ceiling or other inside work shall be well seasoned and nicely dressed, and all work to be done in good and workmanlike manner.

The contractor must file separate bids for school house and desks and an aggregate bid for both. He must also file with said bid, bond with good security in double the amount of his bid. The Board obligates itself to pay \$1500 00 on completion of the work the residue, if any, in one year from that date. It also reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the board.

C. P. Young, Secy.

HILLSBORO

Male & Female

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ic.

4. Two well organized Literary Societies.

5. Course of studies as follows: 1st and 2nd Grades.—Same as that adopted in the Public Schools of W. Va.

3rd Grade.—Orthography by dictation, Elementary Algebra, Higher Arithmetic, Rhetoric, Universal History, Philosophy, Physical Geography and Latin begun.

4th Grade.—English (Rhetoric and Eng. Literature) French, German, Latin, Greek and Higher Mathematics.

6. Terms very moderate.

Tuition in 1st Grade per mo. \$1.75.

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Good board from \$7.00 to \$10.00.

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Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if ascertainable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

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Pocahontas Times.

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These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

July 30, 1891.

FOILED.

The train was over crowded. Even if she had walked to the other end of the car, instead of stopping, shy and irresolute, as soon as she entered it, she would not have found an empty seat. She was somewhat nervous, too, for although her eyes wandered searchingly around she did not notice that an elderly gentleman had moved his plaid and satchel from his seat, and he gently touched her arm before she saw the offered place. If this had been a bit of trouble to him he was amply repaid by the bright smile that lighted up the troubled young face and thanked him more than her "Much oblige, sir." She was a pretty girl of the sunny, cheerful, healthy type that pleases not only the eye but warms the heart and calls forth sympathy everywhere, and she brought with her into the close car a whiff of fresh, fragrant May air without and a bit of morning sun entangled in her soft brown hair.

"Good bye, Martha."

She raised the window, and although the smile did not leave her face, a bright tear came to her eye as she looked at an old lady who stood on the platform gazing anxiously at the various heads at the window, and raising her hand to attract her friend's attention—"Good bye, mother, I'll soon be back."

At the sound of her voice a young man who had dozed away the long hours of the night on the seat behind her opened his eyes with start, and looked around in a crowded car with a bewildered face before a smile crept over it. "It's a dream, I was sure I heard no one's voice," he muttered.

The train now slowly pulled out and soon sped along at a 30-mile rate, and the uniform motion made of the wheels on the track acts like a lullaby on old timers and like a nerve-crusher on novices, had set in.

"Are you going far?" asked the gentleman.

"I'm bound for Chicago, world be-

Will the next republican national convention dare to put the one cent letter postage plank, which was conspicuous in its last platform, and which has been utterly disregarded by the present administration, into its platform?

It will certainly be queer if woman suffrage becomes one of the issues upon which the next parliament of Great Britain is elected, and yet recent remarks of Lord Salisbury in favor of the issue and of woman suffrage make it apparent that such an issue is probable.

The farmers of Ohio will have an excellent opportunity this fall to express their opinion of the high tariff legislation of the republican party, which taxes them in the height of a few thousand dollars.

involuntarily drew together and let slip a peculiar little whistle of surprise.

"Earnest Case." That was his father, so the girl before him must be his cousin Martha, the daughter of his mother's sister. Yes, and that was the explanation of the riddle that had puzzled him for the last half hour. Should he make himself known to her? "No, just wait," he muttered, and an arch smile flitted over his face as he thought of the indignant look with which she turned toward him when she heard the whistle and caught his curious glance over her shoulder. This, then, was Martha, the little Martha he knew so well, although he had never seen her.

As the train whirled on the old man knew how to draw out his young protege until she had told him nearly every event of her innocent young life and even her plans and expectations for the future.

"We'll be there soon now, Miss Martha," he remarked. "You just keep close to me. Let me carry your shawl and satchel.

"Ah!—I must have dropped my bunch of violets. I told you, you know, that my uncle was to recognize me by flowers," and she began anxiously to hunt on the floor while the passengers all hurried into the aisle to get out of the car as quickly as possible.

"Never mind the violets; I'll see to everything," consoled the old gentleman. "Come on now."

He had taken hold of her bundle, and, letting her go before him, he bade her out of the car and in an instant more was lost in the crowd which had thronged to reach the open doors.

Young Case nearly lost sight of her as he looked around for the well known stately figure of his father, and it was only when he stepped out on the pavement that he saw the old gentleman and Martha get into a cab, which immediately drove off at high speed. For a moment the young man stood motionless, as if thunderstruck by a thought which flashed through his mind, but only a moment. The next found him already in a second cab whose driver had orders to follow the vi-

gile which was just turning into a day ever since, but the Blaine fol-

lows are by no means satisfied with denials because they have in the possession a number of republican papers which printed Washington specials supposing them to be sent by "Lige" Halford's protege and therefore be not only true but to strictly in accordance with the sentiment of the administration, sub-

rather its head, and they refuse to believe that it is a mere coincidence that these papers are all anti-Bla-

ine. They don't think the ex-

that "Lige's" protege was out-

town and that these anti-Bla-

ine specials were sent by a substitu-

a satisfactory one. The odd

part of this comedy of errors

that these super-serviceable

risen men have offended the

they were trying to help and

have been sharply lectured, by

proxy, by Mr. Harrison, who

ever much he may fear Mr.

doesn't approve of this met-

ods of disposing of him. The whole

is furnishing no end of amus-

ment for democrats.

It is now stated at the State Department that the arbitrator in Behring sea controversy will be appointed, an agreement having been reached between the government and Sir Julian Pastry, British Minister, and the paper to Mr. Harrison.

A gentleman from Texas, though prominent in that state, modest that he doesn't name mentioned, has, by words more or less carelessly given those interested

most immediately.

The knight of the club—

from one to another.

"Tell the young lady if this is LaSalle Avenue."

"LaSalle Avenue! Why, no. Who told you that, miss?"

"Excuse me," whispered the old gentleman to Martha, "I must speak a few words to the cabby about this." He shook off her arm, and before any one can prevent him he had jumped into the cab, which started off as fast as it came.

Mrs. Smith disappeared with equal alacrity.

"You did a good piece of work here," remarked the policeman.

"You want to go La Salle Avenue? What number?"

Poor Martha was so utterly disengaged that she was unable to answer.

"She wants to go to — LaSalle Avenue," said the young man, "and I think it would be best to send her there at once in my cab."

"Here's the card," sobbed Martha, opening the satchel, but no card could be found. Perhaps it had followed the bunch of violets.

"Take this instead, Martha," said the young man with a pleasant smile.

"Charles Case," she read.

"That is my name, Miss Martha, but I am afraid you won't believe I'm your cousin Charley till Uncle Henry himself tells you so. Get into this cab," he added. "I'll take the cars, and shall be home soon after you."

Martha found her uncle's house without further difficulty.

TIN SPOUTING.

A. W. Albogast, of Monterey Va., will be in the County for several months spouting houses. Parties wishing work of this kind done can do no better than to get him to do it.

Greenbrier Male Academy.

LEWISBURG, W. Va.

Faculty:

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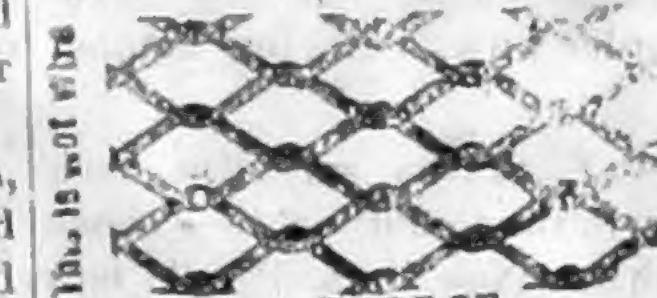
Keep them in the House, they will often save Doctor Bills.

If you feel no relief after using two or three pills the contents of a bottle of these medicines return the remaining one-third to the dealer whom you bought it and he will refund the price paid for the entire bottle.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Prepared by

HERB MEDICINE CO., Weston, W. Va.

STEEL VENON



EXPANDED METAL

CUT FROM STEEL PLATE.

MADE OF

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Transfers of Real Estate.
The following is a list of deeds entered to record for the month of August:

A deed from Wm. J. Sponaugle and wife to O. P., W. L. and G. Chew, for land on east branch of Greenbrier River.

Thos. W. Hogsett and wife to Jas. H. Bradshaw for land near Traveler's Rest.

Salina Kertner to Robt. Burns, trustee, for 35½ acres of land near Loenst.

M. R. Malecomb and husband to Jno. T. McGraw, for land on Greenbrier river.

Hannah A. Waugh and husband to Levi Gay and Jacob Marshall for land on Greenbrier river.

Henry McNeil, to J. T. Hogsett for land in the Little Levels.

J. T. Hogsett and wife to H. Carnish for land near Hunter's.

Her eyes were resting on the sewing machine when she replied:

"I want to varnish my machine; it is looking awful rusty."

"It is, for a fact," I assented looking closely at that piece of furniture trying in vain to see a scratch upon it; "it is looking horribly bad; I wonder you would allow it to stay in the house at all. It strikes me as singular you have not mentioned it before. Why that machine is a disgrace to the family! I hope none of the neighbors have seen it!"

"Well, it is not so bad as all that, sir; besides, I never asked for an opinion from you," she said giving me a box on the left ear. "Will you send me the varnish?"

"Why certainly. What else can I do but send it—haven't I got your orders?"

"Well now don't forget it."

On the short sightless of mind!

Had I known of one-tenth the trouble that cup of varnish was to cost me, how gladly I would have forgotten to purchase it!

As I was leaving for the office my wife called out:

"Send it as early as possible, dear, and don't forget the brush!"

I did not know then that there were two kinds of varnish—a quick-drying and a slow-drying, so I simply ordered varnish and a brush. They would be sent immediately.

I went to the office.

I took dinner at a down town restaurant, and the varnish and brush had not entered my mind during the whole day.

Just as I entered the gate in the evening I thought of them.

It was "good dark" but the hall lamp had not been lighted.

And I think that was part of the plot.

I opened the door hurriedly and started in on a brisk walk down the hall.

I had hardly taken a step when I rammed my knee against a chair. Another step—another chair, both skins skinned and in the dark! I took another step, and my foot landed squarely upon baby's little rocker, which proceeded to turn bottom upwards causing me to lose my equilibrium, and I went sprawling to the floor, striking two or three more chairs in the meantime.

It made a terrible racket, and my wife inquired:

"What is the matter, dear?"

"Oh, nothing. Just swinging corners with chairs and things," I answered, as calmly as possible.

I scrambled to my feet and started again, when I struck that blasted machine, varnish and all, which landed me this time smack into the baby carriage, breaking the springs and very nearly breaking my neck.

"Did you hurt yourself, dear?"

"Yes, I did. I'm all right now, though."

"I'm glad to hear that, dear."

"I am too. I'm all right now."

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Huntersville, W. Va.

August 6, 1891.

Under a new law in Georgia, when a doctor is convicted of drunkenness he can no longer practice medicine in that State. The idea is either to diminish the number of drunkards, or the number of doctors, or the death rate, or something of that sort.

Charles Leonard, a burglar, broke into a New York Saloon, and before opening the safe sat down and smoked a couple of cigars from the case on the bar. Soon after a policeman found him sick and helpless on the floor. Any man who has smoked an ordinary saloon cigar will admire the burglar's courage while denouncing his indiscretions.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellowmen. Motivated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. A. Noyes, 520 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Wants of the Alliance.

How does the Memphis Appeal Avalanche know so well that they only want a part of what they say they want? All over the south and west there is a demand for free coinage of silver, not confined to the farmers, but Mr. Cleveland says we don't want free coinage, and straightway the "thicks and thins" begin to squirm and to admit that mayhap they have been too hasty, and possibly Mr. Cleveland is right. Now, some of these farmers are very intelligent men—Polk of North Carolina,arksdale of Mississippi, Beverly of Virginia, and Marine of Texas, are quite as intellectual men as Mr. Cleveland. It is not, therefore, barely possible that these men are right. Let us deal fairly with the question. If we do not think it is the best thing, let us suggest something better. If it will not bear analysis, show it; but do not meet with the antiquated wail that farmers don't know their wants, and that it will distract the party. If the discussion of questions vital to the welfare of the people will distract the party, then let the party be dissolved; and if the farmers don't know what they want, then let some of the wise ones tell us why.—The Rural Workman.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For the year ending June 30, 1891.

M. J. McNeil, Late Sheriff, in account with Pocahontas County,

	Cr.	Dr.
To Balance due County July 8th, 1890,		\$1337.15
" Levy on Personal Property for 1890,		1358.73
" " " Real Estate "		4939.83
" " " Town Lots "		31.49
	Cr.	
By County orders paid and returned		\$6743.87
- Jury " " " "		638.86
- Real Estate Delinquent List		61.76
- Personal Property " "		15.31
- Commissions on \$6252.98 Net.		468.97
Levy at 7½ per cent.		7928.77
		7717.20

Balance due Sheriff

\$211.57

The following persons were paid amounts opposite their names respectively for services as Grand and Petit Jurors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890 as per vouchers returned:	Geo W. Arbogast	6.10
James A. McClure	C P Corbett	3.45
Francis McCoy	Geo M. Sheets	5.00
Alvin Clark	O M Alderman	5.20
Samuel D. Price	A P McGaughlin	3.20
same	Amos McGaughlin	3.25
Jos. McNeil	Oscar Orndorff	5.30
H. N. Clark	David Grogg	5.40
Edgar Smith	W. B. Hannah	4.20
S. A. McCarty	O. W. S. Gom	6.20
E. F. Nottingham	P. M. Harper	5.20
Jas. Gibson, Jr.	C. P. Corbett	3.40
John Young	Peter N. Dilley	5.20
J. R. Perkins	Adam C. Moore	5.20
Mason Williams	Geo W. Kerr	6.60
H. H. McClintic	Benj. Collins	5.50
Joel O. Hill	Samuel J. Sutton	5.40
O. W. Poage	Willis McComb	3.40
R. W. Hill	S. P. Carry	3.05
H. M. Morrison	John R. Warwick	4.90
Giles Sharp	same (1889)	4.90
same	Harvey Nottingham	4.80
N. C. B. Kinnison	J. P. Woodrell	5.00
W. W. McCoo	Geo D. Oliver	5.00
John Anderson	same	5.20
M. F. Rockman	Jos. F. Moore	4.40
Peter Hill	Thos. R. Degrave	5.70
Mathews Rockman	Sheldon Moore	3.00
David Sullivan	C. A. Laightner	3.90
H. B. Gay	N. S. Alderman	3.60
Henry Barlow	S. B. Hogsett	5.00
John W. Tayler	W. W. Arbogast	6.60
Paul Sharp	R. D. Rinel	5.20
Jacob W. Sharp	J. B. Piles	3.30
Joe C. Gay	W. K. Rider	3.70
Levi Gay	James Collins	5.50
Uriah W. Beverage	Zane Moore	4.30
Taylor Moore	\$638.86	
Jacob S. Moore		
John W. Baden		
W. H. Bobbitt		
Samuel Baxter		
John Poage		
Geo. W. McCollum		
Clark Kellison		
John A. Beverage		
A. L. Clark		
C. M. Wallace		
James Halz		
Abram Shumeberry		
same		
Geo. S. McNeil		
B. C. Hill		
C. M. Hogsett		
T. C. Wooddell		
same		
Levi Beverage		
N. S. Duffield		
Isaac W. Allen		
T. W. Hogsett		
R. D. Pennell		
M. L. Peirce		
Geo. W. Beverage		
J. A. McGaughlin		
John B. Grimes		
W. O. McWayne		
W. B. Hannah		
Abel Hooper		
James Wanless		
Sheldon Moore		
C. O. W. Sharp		
Peter McCarty		
Henry Sheets		
W. H. Braden		
J. Albert Sharp		
Gilbert Sharp		
Peter J. Clark		
D. A. Fisher		
Jacob Sheets		
J. A. Clarkson		
H. F. Patterson		
Joseph L. Atwood		
Wise Harold		
Wm. H. Cockey		
Thos. H. Beverage		
Geo. McElroy		
Geo. D. McGaughlin		
B. D. Kerr		
Wm. A. Phillips		
C. C. Turner		
Hold Sutton		
Sam'l Cassell		
J. N. Knobell		
C. G. W. Sharp		
Andrew Sheets		
William Kyle		

List of persons to whom County Drafts were issued which were paid and returned by the Sheriff for the fiscal term ending June 30, 1881:

M. A. Dunlap, 3 cases Lunacy	15.00
L. M. Waugh, making coffin	4.50
J. W. Malcomb, road claim	5.75
H. S. Fleisher, med. atten. S. Kellison	20.00
same " " Holmes	13.25
John J. Beard, making off Land Books	75.00
Geo. W. McKeever, road claim	5.50
J. N. Hite	1.50
Jno. B. Poage	8.00
same " "	5.50
A. C. L. Gatewood	3.00
A. R. Smith, 2 coffins for paupers	10.00
F. T. McClintic, berths and deaths	9.00
A. N. Barlow, road claim	7.00
Jacob S. Moore, Supt. of road	9.00
Wm. H. Aldridge, same	4.50
W. T. Cameron, examining lunatic	5.00
J. C. Price, road claim	8.85
Levi Gay, viewer of road	2.00
Peters & Gay plank on road	15.00
Mrs. E. S. Gay, keeping Stephen Dilley	20.00
C. C. Silva, road claim	3.00
M. J. McNeil services as Sheriff	175.00
John Waugh, Jr., plowing on road	10.50
same witness (12 miles and tolls)	2.30
same road claim	3.50
S. M. Gay, plowing on road, bal.	2.75
N. G. Barlow, examining lunatic	2.55
same cost in Burges case	1.20
Jno. M. Battiford plowing on road	5.00
same road	5.00
Jno. A. Waugh, arresting lunatic &c	6.85
W. O. Jack, work on road	7.50
same road claim	3.00
same work on turnpike	4.00
J. W. Taylor, witness (10 miles and toll)	2.10
Geo. P. Moore, making 3 coffins for paupers	14.00
same plank for culvert	1.25
same Com'r court	30.00
Barlow & Moore assign of C. R. Eubank	8.40
same sundries	7.16
C. O. Arbogast salary as assessor	325.00
A. K. Dyerard road claim	3.00
Dr. M. Wallace	6.00
same	19.00
same med. atten. to J. Weiford	20.00
same " " H. Webster	10.00
same J. Baldwin &c	20.00
same	25.00
Geo. H. Baxter, surveying	11.00
same after at June Term, 1890	4.00
J. J. Dillard, salary as City Co. Ct	175.00
same "	

HOME NEWS

—Attorney R. S. Turk, of Sutton, Va., is in the city.

—Farmers are about done cutting grass.

—Edwin Booth is reported dying from the effects of smoking.

—Call to see us when you come to the Institute next week.

—W. T. Slaven, Esq., of Mill Point called to see us today.

—A Randolph county firm is raising polecats for their pelts.

—Drummers are quite plentiful now.

—Mr. Price McComb, of this place has been sick for some time with rheumatism.

—Mr. J. H. Patterson Clk Cir. Ct., has returned from a few weeks visit to his home near Green Bank.

—Attorney L. M. McClintic returned last Saturday from a fishing expedition on William's river.

—The Farmers Alliance is hand in hand with the democrats in Ohio.

—Charleston voted \$80,000 towards building a Railroad from that place to Sutton.

—Measrs. Uriah Bird and Mott Wallace, of Mill Point were in town Tuesday.

—Mr. D. J. Cochran, of Locust called to see us today.

—The St. Lawrence Lumber Camp two miles below this place has started up.

—Mr. H. H. Lockridge, of Hanes Vista, Va., is spending a few weeks at his farm on Knapp's creek.

—There was a basket meeting at Buckeye last Sunday by Rev. Otto McKeever, of West Minister, Md.

—Attorney H. S. Rucker and family have returned from a six weeks visit to his parents at Lewisburg.

—Spartan, Va., will decide by its vote on the 22nd inst. whether the town will go dry or continue damp.

—B. F. McElwee passed through town last Saturday on his way home to Dunmore, from a trip to Ronceverte.

—Mr. Carlisle McKeever had the misfortune to get his leg broken at Mr. D. O'Connell's camp on Spice Run one day last week.

—Died, Mrs. Della Underwood, wife of Howard Underwood, Esq., at her home on Beaver Creek, of paralysis, aged about 25 years.

—Capt. E. A. Smith, of Dunmore had the misfortune to loose the fine iron grey stallion, with colic, he bought of G. W. Siple some time ago.

—Mess. G. W. Callison and J. C. Kenison of Locust, called to see us last Thursday. They brought Salina J. Kertner, lunatic to this place and placed her in jail to await removal to the Asylum.

—Remember the Farmers Allance meets at this place Saturday. It is desired that all members be present, as there is important business to transact.

—Rev. W. T. Price, of Marlinton, contributed to the State Historical society at Charleston a paper containing an account of the heroic services of Jacob Warwick, of Bath Co., Va., in the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774.

—One of the largest coal mines in this country is at Elk Garden, W. Va., which has lately been opened. It has a capacity of 3,000 tons a day. A number of small veins are under the one just put in operation. The entire length of the main head is at present 5,000 feet. It requires three shifts of men to do the work every twenty-four hours to keep the mine in running order. No hours of any consequence are used, as the 24 hours power engine can be used instead of horses, mules, etc.—R.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following is a list of deeds interred to record for the month of June:

A deed from Wm. J. Sponaugh and wife to O. P., W. L. and G. L. Chew, for land, on east branch of Greenbrier River.

Thos. W. Hogsett and wife to J. B. Bradshaw for land near Traveler's Rest.

Salina Kertner to Robt. Burns trustee, for 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land near Locust.

M. R. Malecomb and husband to Jno. T. McGraw, for land on Greenbrier river.

Hannah A. Waugh and husband to Levi Gay and Jacob Marshall for land on Greenbrier river.

Henry McNeel, to J. T. Hogsett for land in the Little Levels.

J. T. Hogsett and wife to H. M. Lockridge for land near Huntersville.

Wm Skeen and wife to G. M. Whitescarver for land near Huntersville.

C. W. Callison to J. L. Rumbarger for Lumber Co., for land on Greenbrier river.

Peter Beverage to his son Jno. A. for land upon which the said Peter Beverage now resides.

A. J. Moore and wife to Wm. H. Collins for land on Back Allegheny.

J. H. Morris to J. W. Morris for land on Droop mountain.

C. P. Jones to C. T. Shewmaker for land near Frost.

Rachel L. McClure and husband to J. C. McClure for land on Briar Knob.

R. F. Atkinson to Hannah Cloonon for land on Swago creek.

C. W. Beard and wife to E. L. Beard and others, trustees for one acre of land in Little Levels.

M. C. Wooddell to B. C. Hill trustee for land in the Little Levels.

G. C. Clark and wife to W. W. Beard for one acre of land near Hillsboro.

Aaron Rydey and wife to Wilson Rydey for land near Frost.

Wm. S. Grimes and wife to R. S. Turk for land on Thorney creek.

Allen C. Burner and wife to McCurdy Hunter and others for her dower interest in certain lands on Alleghany mountain.

M. M. Burkett and wife and A. Burkett to R. S. Turk for land on Buffalo mountain.

Randolph Myers and wife to J. G. Myers for land on Big Spring branch of Elk.

J. W. Warwick to C. P. Dorr for land on Clover Lick and Greenbrier river.

J. F. Slaughter to A. C. Rucker for land on East side of Greenbrier river.

C. C. Rucker and wife to S. B. Moore and Wm. A. Rucker for land on west prong of Greenbrier river.

J. F. Moore and wife to A. S. Buzzard for land near Frost.

S. Harper and wife to Jno. T. Dixon for white pine timber in a certain tract of land on Alleghany mountain.

R. S. Turk, com't to Uriah Bird for land on Thorney creek.

W. T. Gilkeson and wife to H. B. Hanger for land near Traveler's Rest.

The Historical Society.

Rev. W. T. Price, of Pocahontas county has sent the State Historical society 15 copies of the Young Virginian, a monthly magazine published at Mt. Clinton, Va., in 1874, and 8 copies of The Faithful Word, also published at Mt. Clinton, together with the report of the Lexington historical committee of the Presbyterian church for the year 1844. It is a valuable contribution to the literature of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in Virginia. No mere visitors from a distance have been to the society's rooms to day, all of whom expressed our pride at the collection and promised to lend the society all the assistance possible.—Charleston Star.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31st.—"Help me Cassius, or I sink" was the substance of a communication from Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, to the National Executive committee of the republican party, which met here this week. The story, as it is told here, is that Mr. McKinley sent a very urgent appeal to the committee for a large sum of money to be used in the Ohio campaign and that he sent along with a very broad intimation that unless it was forthcoming the jig was up with both himself and the legislature in that State. He is also said to have suggested that the committee might easily raise the money by putting the screws on the manufacturers specially benefited by his tariff bill.

And that was not the only appeal for money presented to the committee. Mr. Clarkson told his colleagues that unless a good sized barrel of cash was rolled into Iowa that State would take its place permanently in the democratic column, and Secretary Fassett presented bills for a considerable amount left unpaid from last year's disastrous campaign. But these were minor things and excited but little interest compared with the resignation of Quay, not only as chairman of the two committees, but as a member of the National committee; and the resignation of Dudley as Treasurer of both committees. There was a good deal of pretended regret at being compelled to accept these resignations, and high-flying resolutions were adopted referring to both of them, which will probably be regarded by the retired officials as "vindications".

Mr. Harrison tried to stem the Blaine tide which controls the republican committee by appointing one of its members—J. Sloat Fassett, of New York—to be Collector of the port of New York in place of Erhardt whose resignation has been accepted. Harmony of the monkey and parrot kind is prevalent in the Treasury department just now. At least three of Secretary Foster's most subordinate would have with pleasure the news that he had resigned, and they would resign themselves if it wasn't for the fact of their having to give up their salaries if they did. The subordinates mentioned are Assistant Secretary Cronise, Treasurer Nebeker and Immigration Commissioner Owens, all of whom are recent arrivals at the Government trough. The trouble with the first two is that Mr. Foster, with the warning of the Raum case fresh in his mind, refused to allow them to appoint their sons to be their private secretaries, and Mr. Owens is disgruntled because his opinion that Welch tin-plate workers could be brought to the United States under contract without violating the alien contract law has been repudiated by the Secretary who has written another letter to the party who made the enquiry stating that the department was not prepared at this time to answer hypothetical questions such as the one propounded. It is said that Mr. Foster also took occasion to give Mr. Owens a very sharp lecture on the duties of subordinate officials.

Mr. Wanamaker has led a delegation of Alabamians, headed by Senators Morgan and Pugh to believe that he would favorably consider their request to make Mobile one of the ports from which a subsidized line of steamships will run to South America.

With a great flourish of trumpets the announcement is made that a reciprocity by treaty has been negotiated with the mighty republic of San Domingo, which will go into effect September 1.

Members of the administration have already begun to discuss the pros and cons of raising the money that it will be absolutely

necessary to have in the near future to meet pension payments under the present laws. Some sort of a new tax has got to be imposed, and the most of them seem inclined to put it upon whiskey by raising the revenue from 90 cents per gallon to something between \$1.20 and \$1.50 per gallon. However, all that the administration can do is to make suggestions; the democratic House of Representatives will determine what shall be done.

Senator Sherman's friends are trying hard to make it appear that they look lightly upon the opposition of the Farmer's Alliance to his re-election, but in reality they regard it as such a serious matter that unless they can succeed in patching up some sort of a reconciliation before long one of them said that Sherman would be compelled to withdraw in order to save himself the ignominy of defeat.

Had Mr. Harrison been able to circulate incitement among the prominent republican politicians who were here this week consequent upon the meeting of the National Executive committee he would certainly have arrived at the conclusion that he was no longer in it, as far as a nomination is concerned. It was unquestionably a Blaine week in Washington, and if the National committee can bring it about Blaine is to be nominated, and one of their number—Col. Conger, of Ohio—is authority for the statement that he will accept the nomination if it is tendered him.

INSTITUTE NOTICE.

The Teachers Institute for Pocahontas County will convene in Huntersville, August 10th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The law requires that all teachers attend some Institute. Those who hold four years certificates not exempt.

Teachers will be required to put in full time or no certificates granted. Examination at close of Institute.

All applicants for first grade certificates must attend this examination.

M. G. MATHEWS, Co. Supt.

FOX OLYMPIA

One Brown's Iron Bitter.

Physicians recommend it.

All dealers keep it \$1.00 per bottle. Genuine

Trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

SCHOOL HOUSE BUILDING.

Sealed and marked bids will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education of Huntersville District, until September the 1st, 1891, for the erection of a School house near Frost, to be completed by January 1st, 1892, according to the following plans and specifications: The house is to be 24x18 ft., 10 ft. high in the clear, 8 ft. 6 in. 24 ft. long and 10x10 in. 2 sills 18 ft. long and 10x10 in. to have under the sills 18 good stone pillars, each with a 12 in. face, to be 2 ft. under ground and 18 in. above ground, no cobble or small stones to be used in filling centres of said pillars; to have 4 pillars under each side sill, 4 under centre sill and 3 under each end sill; sleepers to be 26 in. number 9 ft. long and 10x2 in. to rest on side sill and centre sill 16 in. from centre to centre; floor to be laid lengthwise of good flooring lumber, 6 in. wide by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, broken joints to be caulked with 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, leaving a scuttle hole in ceiling above 2 ft. x 18 in. 4 ft. wide across rear and must be caulked out of lumber entirely free from knots, and this space shall be blacked by contractor for use as a black board; upper joists to be 10 ft. 6 in. long 8x2 in. and 10 ft. from centre to centre; plates to be good and substantial, studing to be 11 ft. long 3x3 in. wide, leaving a scuttle hole in ceiling above 2 ft. x 18 in. 4 ft. wide across rear and must be caulked out of lumber entirely free from knots, and this space shall be blacked by contractor for use as a black board; upper joists to be 10 ft. 6 in. long 8x2 in. and 10 ft. from centre to centre; plates to be good and substantial, studing to be 11 ft. long 3x3 in. wide, leaving a scuttle hole in ceiling above 2 ft. x 18 in. 4 ft. wide across rear and must be caulked out of lumber entirely free from knots, and this space shall be blacked by contractor for use as a black board; upper joists to be 10 ft. 6 in. long 8x2 in. and 10 ft. from centre to centre; plates to be good and substantial, studing to be 11 ft. long 3x3 in. wide, leaving a scuttle hole in ceiling above 2 ft. x 18 in. 4 ft. wide across rear and must be caulked out of lumber entirely free from knots, and this space shall be blacked by contractor for use as a black board; 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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. 9.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, September 3, 1891.

Terms of \$1.00 per year.
Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

No. 6

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, Geo. W. Callison.
C. T. & Co. Court, S. L. Brown.
J. H. Patterson.
C. O. Arbogast.
C. E. Board.
S. H. Hanan.
G. M. Kee.
Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 2nd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

C. F. Moore. N. C. McNeil.
Moore & McNeil,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. G. McDaniel.

Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

A. STOFER.

Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Boone
and Webster counties.

R. RUCKER.

Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas
County and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARRINGTON.

Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Putnam counties.

Promised attention given to claims for collection in Putnam county.

D. R. O. J. CAMPBELL.

DENTIST,
Monterey, Va.
Will practice in the County at least.
The success of his work will speak
for itself.

D. J. H. W. YOUTH.

DR. J. H. W. YOUTH,
DENTIST,
Huntington, W. Va.
Will practice in the County at least.
The success of his work will speak
for itself.

J. M. CAMPBELL.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
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Hotel by G. W. Wagner,
Huntington, W. Va.
Our house is large and comfortable
and will be spared to
those who are in the country.

E. D. & J. H. DITTENS

Greenbrier Mills Academy,
Lewisburg, W. Va.

AN EDGED TOOL.

"Miss Morel wanted immediate
ly in the show rooms!"

Still and sharp and clear the mes-
sage came through the speaking tube
into the great room where all of Mrs.
Cavendish's young women were at
work—the great, bare-floored echo-
ing room, which was lighted only
from a skylight of frosted glass from
a bower. Valencia Morel rose at once
her pale, olive cheeks suddenly suf-
fused with scarlet, to obey the sum-
mons. She felt sure she was to be
scolded for slighting the pipings on
the skirt of old Mrs. Mickel's blue
satin dress. But Mrs. Cavendish sit-
ting at her desk, received her grace-
fully.

"Miss Morel," said she, "on sec-
ond thoughts, you may trim Miss
Voraxa's moire antique with lace
instead of velvet. Miss Gay, the fore-
woman, will give the necessary in-
structions." After a moment she
added: "My dear, you know that I
seldom interfere in the private and
personal affairs of my young women.
But I am informed that you are ex-
ecuted home every night by a gen-
tleman who must certainly be above
your station. Miss Morel, I am not
your guardian, neither do I possess
any authority over you. But I do
know something of the world and
bid you beware!"

Valencia Morel was quite silent.
If Mrs. Cavendish had for an instant
supposed that her favorite "trimmer"
was going to confide in her, she was
mistaken. Half an hour later, when
the girls all swarmed out of Mrs.
Cavendish's work room at the sound
of the 6 o'clock bell, Valencia Morel
contrived to be a little behind the
rest, so that it was quite dark when
she reached the corner of the street,
and a quick, silent shadow, with the
very end of a cigar burning in front
of it, moved up to her side quite as
a matter of course.

"Valencia!" softly spoke the phan-
tom.

"Yes, it is I," said Valencia Morel,
coquettishly pulling the blue veil
a little farther over her face. "And
Mrs. Cavendish has somehow found
out that you walk home with me
evening."

"Well what then?" demanded the
owner of the fire-tipped cigar in a
debonair and defiant sort of a way.
"Is it a capital crime?"

"No, I suppose not," said Valen-
cia, dubiously. "But Hector—"

"Well?"

"I do wish I knew what the end
of all this was to be."

Captain Hector Maurice lifted his
primrose-kidled hands deprecia-
tively.

"So like a woman," said he.
"Please their dear little hearts, they
never can be contented to let
any one go alone."

"No, but Hector—"

"Well, if you must know," said
the gallant Captain, "we
are all here, all the time,
and we are all here."

"I am sorry to say that I
have no time to talk to you
now, but I will see you
again."

"Very well, then, I will see you
again."

"Good-bye, then, I will see you
again."

money, or it is all up with me. And
you must know that we could not
go on philandering like this forev-
er."

Valencia looked at him with eyes
that shone dangerously.

"Hector Maurice," said she, "you
have been playing with me all this
time. Beware that I do not turn out
an edged tool!"

"My darling, only listen to me."

He took both her hands by main
force and renewed his caressing pro-
tests while he walked along at
her side. Presently she turned with
a short, harsh laugh.

"Don't mind me, Hector," said she;
"I was a little out of temper. It
came so suddenly, you know. And
perhaps I was unreasonable. But I'm
all over it now. Tell me about her
—the bride."

Hector made a grimace.

"Excuse me," said he; "I shall have
quite enough of her in the future
without rhapsodizing on the subject
now."

"Is she pretty?"

"Was Medusa pretty?"

"Is she rich?"

"If she wasn't do you suppose I'd
marry her?"

"Is she young?"

"Well, she's about the age of my
mother."

"Oh, Hector! And what is her
name?"

"Aurora, my dear. Fair goddess
of the dawn."

"But her last name, I mean," urged
Valencia.

"That I shall not tell you," half
in earnest. "Least, to use your own
words, you should turn out to be an
edged tool."

Valencia made him no answer; she
only compressed her lips until they
were a mere scarlet thread. And
when she came back to Mrs. Cavendish's
work room the next day she
was a little paler than usual.

"I don't understand it said Mrs.
Cavendish, one day.

"Don't understand what?" asked
Miss Gay, the forewoman.

"That Miss Morel is so feverishly
anxious to attend personally to all
the wedding arrangements. I used to send
Mademoiselle Florine, but Miss Morel
has asked it as a favor, to be allowed
to go, and she really has an excellent
idea of style and trimmings,
and gives great satisfaction. But
what her fancy is I can't tell."

"Some girls have an absolute
mania on the subject of weddings,"
said Miss Gay, elevating her brow.

But Valencia Morel's nature was
deeper far than any of which Mrs.
Cavendish and her forewoman could
dream. And one day her quest met
with its reward. Mrs. Dorrance was
a widow, fat, fair and 40; and Mrs.
Dorrance contemplated a second

wife. And while she
which is equaled by

THE LITTLE

which is equaled by

They manufacture

generally in use in the

Grates, Stov-

Large and small

Lids, etc., etc.

tally old. He says she is about the
age of his mother."

"Oh, dear me!" said Mrs. Dorrance;
"that is dreadful."

But she was evidently interested,
and sat with the samples of white
reps and dove-colored satin in her
hand, looking at Miss Morel.

"And plain, too," added Valencia;
"he calls her his Medusa."

"Hateful old thing," said Mrs.
Dorrance, briskly. "What business
has she to be angling for a husband
at her time of life?"

"But she's rich."

"That accounts for it," said Mrs.
Dorrance.

"Oh, yes that accounts for it,"
said Miss Morel.

"You—you never heard him men-
tion her name, did you?" said Mrs.
Dorrance a little uneasily.

"Oh, dear, no, ma'am," said Valen-
cia. Did you say you would pre-
fer the stone gray faille, or—"

"I don't know why I should feel
and curiosity upon the subject," inter-
rupted the widow, laughing artic-
tically; "but if your friend's name
isn't a secret—"

"Oh, no secret at all," said Valen-
cia.

"Would you be kind enough to tell
me?"

"Yes, indeed, his name is Hector
Maurice!"

"Good gracious," said the widow,
dropping all her samples in a gis-
toning shower.

"You don't mean to say you know
him, ma'am!" said Miss Valencia
Morel in well feigned astonish-
ment.

"Know him!" said Mrs. Dorrance,
flinging herself violently. "It's the
very man that I'm engaged to! But
I won't marry him, no that I never
will!"

Valencia clasped her hands theat-
rically.

"Oh!" cried she, "what have I
said! Please, please, dear madam,
forget my foolish chatter. If I had
known—"

"If I had known!" interrupted the
widow. "Medusa, indeed! Old
enough to be his mother, forsooth.
But he shall never have the hand-
ling of my money!"

And Mrs. Dorrance rang the bell
for her maid, and went off into vi-
olent hysterics. No wedding outfit was
made up for this occasion at Mrs.
Cavendish's celebrated establish-
ment—and Captain Maurice was at
his wits' ends to know why his
plighted bride had changed her mind
so suddenly. He did entertain some
vague idea of a "breach of promise"
suit, but wisely abandoned it. But
strange to say he never suspected
Valencia Morel, who still walks on
pale and silent, in the dreary rooms,
and never sees him now.

Captain Maurice had played with
edged tools, and he had not come off
scratches.

"Papa," said a West End boy, as
he followed his father to the bath-
room.

"Well, my son!"

"Do you wash your eyes out by
my morning?"

"Why, certainly."

"Well, papa!"

"Yes."

"How do you get 'em long and
thin?"

"Oh, go 'way; go 'way and don't

disturb me!"

These so-called are not of the party

I founded. They are false in heart,

false in utterance, and false in pur-

pose. They are untrue to my teach-
ings; false to my precepts and per-
fidious to the proud example I left

them. The great masses should

arise in their majesty and power

and drive this gang of imposers

and liars from the temple I assisted

in erecting for the safety and protec-

tion of the people; for they profane

the name I love so dear; they profane

the purpose I labored so earnestly

to consummate; they have made

my temple the resort of liars, libel-
ers and thieves, and I am ashamed

of it. Oh, grave receive me, and to

my obituary let forever remain un-

disturbed, until I can see my peo-
ple and my country redeemed from

the vandals and despoilers from

some of the perfidious and treacherous

leaders of the Herald.

Alliance News.

Late Matters of Interest Pertaining to the Order.

THE PRESENT.

Rise up Thomas Jefferson, from
the dead. Face the people whose
fathers supported you, and for
whose welfare the best days of your
life were spent.

Ninety per cent. of the homes of
the farmers of this country are un-

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Huntersville, W. Va.
September 3, 1891.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

"They finally brought up that bedstead this afternoon," said Mrs. Bowser after dinner the other evening.

"Did, did! Just a week since you picked it out, isn't it!"

"Only four days."

"Curious how everybody takes advantage of you. They wouldn't have dared fool with me that way!"

"That—that carpet, isn't down yet?"

"There's another specimen of your style of running things! The internal falsifiers agreed to do this two months ago!"

"O, no, dear. They said some time this week."

"And they'll fool around till September! Mrs. Bowser, I don't want to find fault with you, but I do wish you knew more about business. You let everybody walk on you as if you were a worm of the earth!"

"But can I bring the men up here?" she protested.

"How is it that everything I order gets here on the minute? Because, Mrs. Bowser, I do business in a business way. If I should let you have full swing here who'd do you suppose we'd land at the end of six months? However I will show those carpet men that they can't fool with Jonah J. Bowser, no matter what excuse they can put off on his wife. I'll slip up and put that carpet down in seven minutes."

"I don't mean it!" she brigadier general, of whom上升 to the rank of major general and 21 arose to the rank of lieutenant general. One general (John E. Johnston) had 12 brigadier generals are reported dead since May 1, 1891, leaving 177 living the original number. The surviving general are: General George P. T. Beauregard, New Orleans; General with temporary rank until Kirby Smith, of New Orleans; Lieutenant general, Stephen D. Lee; Starkville, Miss.; Longstreet, Gainesville, Ga.; A. Early, Lynchburg, Va.; U. S. Buckner, Frankfort, Ky.; G. Wheeler, Wheeler, Ala.; Bruce P. Stewart, W. Va.; G. Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C.; and disappeared up to date Lee in a house on the hill he married it, pushed up his nose and was about to begin work when Mrs. Bowser opened the door observed:

"I don't see how you are to get a love without a stretcher."

"I don't know. Then an angel comes to the world to you and every child has a home, this morning."

The general and two others sat down on the floor of the room and discussed it for the next hour and a half. However, the general and his wife were very much interested.

get on the bare floor. There's the lining on the window still. You'd have made a nice job of it now wouldn't you?"

He couldn't crawl out of it, and he contented himself with rising up and pointing sternly toward the door. She went out but listened and heard the rip! rip! rip! as he pulled up his work. It was a quarter of an hour before she dared enter again, and then it was in response to a yell which made the cook drop seven plates and the dog howl mournfully.

"W—what is it?" she gasped, as she rushed in to find Mr. Bowser standing on one leg against the wall.

"What is what?"

"Why, you whooped like an Indian. Your face is as red as fire, and somethings happened."

"Mrs. Bowser, I am not in the habit of whooping," he sternly replied, "and nothing has happened. When I want your valuable services I'll call you. The exclamation you heard probably came from some one in a balloon passing over the house."

He had hammered away for about ten minutes when she looked in on him again. He had three sides of the carpet down and was tacking the fourth. Just as she reached the head of the stairs he rolled backward out of the bedroom door with a yell and a great crash.

"What on earth are you trying to do, Mr. Bowser?" she asked.

"You up here again?" he shouted in reply. "Didn't I tell you to go down stairs and stay there! Does it take forty million people to put down one confounded old carpet?"

"But can't I help?"

"No you can't help! I'll put the thing down alone or pull the side of the house down! No wonder the carpet men don't come up here to lay it. They cut it a foot too short on this side and a foot too long on the other! Let me catch 'em around the house and I'll—What's the matter now?"

"It's got to be turned around! You are trying to fit it the wrong way!"

"No I ain't!"

"Why of course you are! It's exactly the fit the other way! I told you not to do it. You knew you'd—"

"Mrs. Bowser" he began, as he crossed his hands behind his back and gazed at her with a benign expression, "do I run this in do or do you?"

"Well, I suppose you do."

"Very well. When man was created the idea was that he should run the house. That's how he came to know so much more than a woman. If I am not competent, however—if you have put down fifteen or twenty million carpets, and I never saw one in my life, why you'd better hush this job and ask the court to appoint a guardian over me!"

"Hadn't you better wait till morning to finish it?"

"Not by a jugfull! I'll put 'er down if it kills me stone dead."

He banged the door after her as she went out and when he grabbed hold of the carpet and ripped it up it seemed as if the house tilted up a foot or more.

"Darn ye, I'll wallop ye to rags pay for this!" she heard him growl as she listened at the door.

He whirled the carpet around the right way, upset his saucer of tacks, and tacked the thing all up in a jiffy, and as he moved about he only uttered another whoop and about on one leg. She knew it was the last straw and that the very dead silence she heard was a good omen, and that he would go up, and beat the carpeting set up along the floor, and roll it off with a roar. It wasn't.

"It's done! He cast his arms wide over his shoulders and his face lit up with a broad smile. "Y'all come in down, Mrs.

Bowser, down out of the window."

" Didn't I tell you before you be gun, that—?"

"No! You wanted it down!"

" Didn't I say you would get mad and blame—?"

"Never! Mrs. Bowser this is the last time I ever lift my hand to do anything around this house! I've rubbed more'n a yard of hide off my knees, skinned both elbows, and driven 13,000 tacks into my feet, besides getting a crick in my back which will lay me up the rest of my life!"

"But I told you in the beginning that—"

"That you wanted the carpet down! It is down! I am down! That ends it! I'll nail the old room up with sidewalk spikes, and if you even ask me in the future to sharpen a lead pencil I won't be responsible for my actions. Mrs. Bowser good night!"

And as he limped upstairs and threw himself on the bed with a jar which shook the house and stopped the kitchen clock she heard him groan:

"And this comes from having a wife who doesn't know anything about managing a house."



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Dear Sirs—About three years ago I wrote to you about a horse I owned who had a Spavin. I used six bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and it made a complete Cure. I have recommended it to others who have used it with like success.

RESPECTFULLY yours,

R. J. KENDALL.

DR. R. J. KENDALL, CO.

Dear Sirs—I must say that I once tried a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure on a three-year-old colt, and it entirely removed a bone spavin and I did not use the bottle in removing it. The horse is at present very sound, very sound, and has had work all of the time.

Respectfully yours,

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DR. R. J. KENDALL, CO.

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Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, September 10, 1891.

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J. H. Atkinson,
C. A. Atkinson,
C. E. Brown,
Geo. W. Johnson,
John W. Parker

C. C. COFFEE.

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and 2d Tuesday in June
and October.
Inventor on the 1st
Tuesday, March October
Tuesday in July July is

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Huntersville, W. Va.

Pocahontas County, at least

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. 9.

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Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

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Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Huntersville, W. Va.
September 10, 1891.

The "Statesmen out of a job" all have their eyes longingly cast upon the War portfolio.

Harrison and Blaine most greatly enjoy the pastime of playing what the rock with the republican Presidential nomination.

In selecting a new Secretary of War Mr. Harrison should try to get a man without large private business interests which requires his constant attention.

Henry Clews the New York broker has a \$40,000 bath room. Many of those who contributed the money to pay for this luxury are doubtless obliged for want of a better or more expensive place, to take their baths in nature's bath room.

If there is ever any occasion for making a genealogical tree for "reciprocity", the searchers will get stuck at the start, as there are already several men who claim to be the father of the hantling.

Senator Plumb is attempting the impossibility in trying to ride the republican horse and the Alliance filly at the same time. It would be difficult enough even if they were going the same way, but they are traveling in directly opposite directions and no man can keep a foot ing on both of them at once.

If it is true, as charged by the New York Times, that politics controls the assignment of Naval officers, then indeed is Secretary Tracy shutting off the spigot and leaving the bung-hole open in all the alleged placing of the master mechanics in the navy yards under the merit system. The top is the proper place to begin reforms.

Mr. Harrison informs the people at every opportunity that he favors a dollar worth a hundred cents everywhere but he doesn't say anything about the silver dollar issued by his administration, which lacks considerable of being a hundred-cent dollar everywhere, or indeed anywhere. Honesty like charity, should always begin at home.

It is said that Secretary Proctor has not spent one third of his time at the War department since he entered the Cabinet, and that the business of the war department has been almost entirely directed by the subordinates, one of the exceptions being when the Indian trouble of last fall was on, and then Mr. Harrison took personal control.

Republican newspapers are showing more interest in the election of the Speaker of the House, and, as their party has considerable less than one-third of the members of the House it is clear that the suddenly developed interest bodes no good to the democratic party. It is a notorious fact that the newspapers which are the most industriously engaged in stirring up strife, or trying to do so, among the friends of the several candidates, are in every case run by men who are either republicans, or in sympathy with that party. This of itself should be sufficient to prevent any unbecomingly fighting among democrats for or against any candidate. Every democrat his representative should call to mind the saying of a by-gone statesman - "In politics is always good to find out what your opponents wish you to do, in order that you may avoid doing it." It is clear that the republicans wish to see the democratic party elect the Speaker of the House, and that it is the main object of every democrat in the State of West Virginia to support them by re-

COUNTY SEAT REMOVAL.

The suggestion of the removal of the county seat from this place to Marlinton, is being agitated, and petitions to that effect are being circulated to get the required number of signatures, asking the County Court to submit it to a vote of the people, which election, we suppose, will take place about January 1st, 1892.

Col. Jno. T. McGraw, Capt. Geo. W. Whitesentver and others of Grinstead, and Capt. J. W. Marshall of Randolph county, who own Marlinton, and are having it laid off into town lots, are the principal agitators.

Their proposition is, that when the election is submitted, to deposit with the sheriff \$5,000 in cash and a deed for 2½ acres of land for public buildings &c., to be given to the County if the required three-fifths vote carries; which is of course a valuable consideration, if the county wants the court-house removed.

It is not our place, we think, in publishing a newspaper in the country and for the county, to make suggestions as to what is its best interests in regard to this matter, but to give the facts, honestly, plain and simple as they stand. Therefore, at present, we will take an independent stand-point, only reporting matters of interest as they occur. These gentlemen who are agitating this movement, as they tell us, will only use fair and honorable means to accomplish their end, and we think we can say, so far as we know, that the opposition will meet them in the same way.

First, it is the voters of the county to say, whether or not the county can stand a tax, that will probably exceed \$25,000.

Second, whether or not it will be more convenient to the people of the county.

Third, will it enhance the worth of your property, with this tax upon it.

And fourth, is it to the best interest of the county that this movement is agitated, or is it to enhance the value of property owned by a few individuals.

We would like to hear this question discussed by both sides, and we therefore throw our columns open alike to both.

A Philadelphia man is responsible for the statement that men in Boston are putting an imitation coffee, made of clay and flour, on the market, which is sold for six cents a pound and is mixed with genuine coffee at a ratio of about one pound to four. A man caught engaged in such business should be fed on bread and his fraudulent product for the rest of his life.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for and ease of Cataract that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Cataract Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectable honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, Ohio.

Walden, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. Van Hoorn, Cashier Toledo National Bank Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Cataract, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men.

He has tried this medicine and a desire to render him no suffering. I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this remedy, in bottles, cost of English oil, full directions for preparing and using it, and by addressing

Monticella, six years old; Ky. Bourbon, four years old; L. D. Myerly, three years old and all kinds of Whiskey cheap, at from two to four dollars per gallon.

There is a growing suspicion that some of the members of the New York Grant monument committee have got places on the World's Fair building committee.

West Virginia Business University.

LEWISBURG, W. VA.

Faculty:

THOMAS GILMORE, President.
SAMUEL J. COFFMAN, A. M.
HOWARD W. BARCLAY, A. B., B. L.
FRANK H. LAIRD.

One of the most complete commercial and Stenographic Schools in the South.

Open to Ladies and Gentlemen. Session of 1891-92 opens Sept. 16, 1891.

Patronize Home Institutions.
Write for catalogue.

July 16 8-m

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, on the first Monday in September, 1891.

T. J. Williams

vs.

H. B. Hanger,

The object of this suit is to attach the estate of the defendant H. B. Hanger and subject the same to the payment of a debt due from said Hanger to the plaintiff T. J. Williams on an open account for \$92.41, with interest thereon from the 28th day of August, 1891, and it appearing by affidavit, filed, that the defendant H. B. Hanger is a non-resident of the State of West Virginia. It is ordered that he do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interests in this suit.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said Court this 7th day of September, 1891.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

I. M. McClintic, P.Q.

Sept. 10 4-t

Printer's fee \$7.65

for Infants and Children.

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, on the first Monday in September, 1891.

Jacob Taylor

vs.

Margaret M. Carpenter and Charles Carpenter.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to assign Margaret M. Carpenter her dower in the lands of which her husband Hugh Carpenter, deceased, seized and to partition the said lands among those entitled thereto, and it appearing by affidavit filed that the defendant Charles Carpenter is a non-resident of the State of West Virginia. It is ordered that he do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said Court this 7th day of September, 1891.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Moore & McNeil, P.Q.

Sept. 10 4-t

Printer's fee \$7.65

for Infants and Children.

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, on the first Monday in September, 1891.

State of West Virginia

vs.

Pocahontas County, to-wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, on the first Monday in September, 1891.

State of West Virginia

vs.

Paul McNeil's Heirs,

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to sell for the benefit of the School fund 611 acres of land forfeited in the name of Paul McNeil's Heirs, lying on Spruce Run, in this county, and it appearing by affidavit filed that Eliza L. Penick, John A. McNeil, Donald McNeil, Juli McNeil, Geo. McNeil, Russell McNeil, Lydia McNeil and Mrs. Kate McNeil, are non-residents of the State of West Virginia. It is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said Court this 7th day of September, 1891.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

R. S. Turk, Attorney for Com'r of School Lands.

Sept. 10 4-t

Printer's fee \$8.75

for Infants and Children.

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, on the first Monday in September, 1891.

State of West Virginia

vs.

John W. Hanger,

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to attach the estate of the defendant John W. Hanger and subject the same to the payment of a debt due from said Hanger to the plaintiff T. J. Williams on an open account for \$92.41, with interest thereon from the 28th day of August, 1891, and it appearing by affidavit, filed, that the defendant John W. Hanger is a non-resident of the State of West Virginia. It is ordered that he do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

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J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

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J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Sept. 10 4-t

Printer's fee \$7.65

HOME NEWS

McNEEL Esq., of Academy was in Hintersville Monday.

Attorney C. P. Moore, has returned to Clifton Forge.

Mr. Jno. J. Beard attended the fair at Lewisburg last week.

Mr. Henry Gross, of this place is in Covington, Va., this week on business.

Mrs. Loury & Doyle have just received a fine line of fall and winter goods.

Wm. Gladwell, Esq. and wife, of Green Bank, were in town Tuesday, on their way home from attending the fair at Lewisburg.

Mr. J. C. Loury, Sr., is going to lay off a part of his farm into lots soon. He has already had several applications for lots.

Jacob Bauer, Esq., merchant at this place is now in Baltimore buying his stock of fall and winter goods.

Rev. J. A. Lautenschlager preached a very interesting sermon in the Presbyterian church at this place last Sunday.

The funeral sermon of the late Rev. Barkley, Sr., was preached in the Methodist church at this place by Rev. J. G. Michal, last Sunday.

Mrs. Sabina Kertner a lunatic of near Academy confined in the jail at this place, died this morning.

Blessed Thomas Hogsett, of Mill Point, and son Chas. of Roanoke, Va., were in Hintersville last Friday.

I have for sale at my house on North Fork of Anthony's creek about 150 head of fine sheep, ewes, weathers and lambs.

W. H. BUZZARD.

Several parties from near this place attended the auction sale of Mr. A. M. McLaughlin, at Marlinton, Monday and say there was a big crowd in attendance and things went moderately cheap.

Miss Anna Mary Patterson, of this place, started Monday for Winchester, Va., where she will attend school the coming session. She was accompanied by her sister Miss Maggie, who will return shortly.

Mrs. A. N. Dameron, who has been visiting her parents at this place for a few weeks, started for her home at Alleghany Station Va., this morning, accompanied by her brother, Mr. J. C. Loury, Jr.

The Greenbrier Industrial Exposition held between Lewisburg and Ronceverte last week, far exceeded the expectations of the promoters, and persons from this community say it was a success in every particular. The Independent says that Mr. A. C. L. Gatewood, of Split Rock, this county had a fine Holstein bull there which was a beauty.

Mr. J. G. Michal, has left the Hintersville Circuit and gone to his home in Maryland, because he could not get a house to suit him. This leaves the Hintersville circuit, Mr. W. Church South without a preacher, all because of not having a parsonage. This speaks badly for this community, and steps should be taken at once to build one.

We have received a pamphlet entitled "Information and Advice relating to Patents" from C. A. Snow & Co., well known patent attorneys of Washington D. C. It contains directions for procuring patents and the cost of the same in the United States and foreign countries; information about the registration of trademarks, copy rights, covenants, and designs; also abstracts of court decisions in patent cases, and much other matter of interest to inventors, patentees, manufacturers, and others.

—Go to Loury & Doyle's for nice fresh new goods.

DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. J. H. Weymoth will be at Edney on the 5th of Oct., and remain 1 days; Mill Point Oct. 10th, 3 days; Little Levels, (Frank Harpers) Oct. 14th 1 days; Huntersville, Oct. 20th 4 days; Frost, Oct. 26th, 3 days; and will be prepared to attend to all operations in Dentistry. Teeth extracted with but little pain, by use of Cocaine.

Sept. 10-31

Examination Notice

I will hold my last examination for this year at Edney, Sept. 29th, and 30th, beginning at 8 a.m. Applicants must present a certificate of attendance of some Institute, or have a lawful excuse.

Examination conducted under the old law.

M. G. MATHEWS, Co. Supt.

Hillsboro Chips.

Several people from here attended the Fair at Lewisburg last week, all report a nice time.

Miss Lena Keunison left for her school Saturday morning.

Our popular merchant Wm. H. Overholt is making alterations and improvements in his store.

J. F. Syllastricker, W. S. and C. M. Anderson left for Hampden Sydney College this morning.

Allen & Co.'s Show which showed at this place last week was enjoyed by old and young.

The Hillsboro Training School and F. & W. Academy opened with prospects for good schools. We wish them both much success.

Miss Bella Clark via visiting relatives and friends in Monroe Co. Mrs. — Creig of Ronceverte is visiting her brother Capt. A. M. Edgar.

PHILLIPS.

Green Bank Items.

Mr. J. S. Wooddell of Jackson Co. has been visiting relatives and friends here for several weeks.

Mr. J. H. Balston star'd to Highland Friday morning accompanied by his father, who had been visiting him for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Lockridge, of Highland are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lightner and Mrs. Wallace, all of Highland Co., are visiting at Mr. Geo. W. Siple's.

Mr. David Cleek and daughter and Miss Emma McCutie of Bath Co., are spending a few days at Mrs. Jno. Warwick's.

Mr. G. R. Curry, while attending conference at Dunmore, called on his friends in and near Green Bank.

CONSTANCE.

List of Deeds.

The following is a list of deeds for July:

From A. M. Kee and wife and Samuel Kee to W. L. Kee for land near Marlinton.

W. L. Kee to Sarah M. Apperson for land near Marlinton.

Joseph Dilley and wife to Jno. T. McGraw for land on Thorney Creek.

C. L. Austin to J. B. Bradshaw for land near Green Bank.

Daniel B. Friel and wife, of Missouri to Lillie M. Friel for their interest in lands of the estate of Daniel Friel, dec'd.

Benjamin H. Doyle and wife to Wm. Beverage for land on the head waters of Beaver Dam.

Dr. Spencer M. Free and wife to T. H. Williamson, all of Pennsylvania, for land in Green Bank district.

Hester E. Poage and her husband to J. B. Apperson for their interests in the estate of J. B. Kee dec'd.

Hugh Adams and wife to the heirs of J. B. Adams dec'd for land on Dry Fork of Elk.

H. A. Holt and wife and A. E. Mathews and wife all of Greenbrier Co., to the Cumberland Lumber Co., for

J. B. Bradshaw and wife to Wallace G. and J. A. Burner for land near Traveler's Rest.

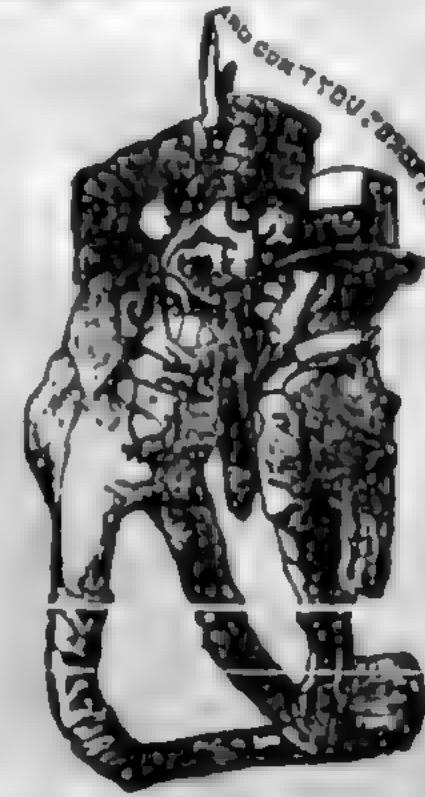
Jacob F. Cackley and wife of Hill nos to Balle M. Gray of Va. for their one half interest in land on the waters of Elk river.

Isaac P. Boggs and wife to the St. Lawrence Lumber Co., for timber on land on Greenbrier river.

R. B. Scott and wife to T. S. Riley for land on the head waters of Greenbrier river.

W. R. Sutton and wife to Eliza Ann Curry, for land on Deer Creek.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Man, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



"Look here Bill! Barlow at Hintersville is sellin' goods low down for CASH, and don't you forget it! He is makin' a perfect sacrifice of goods for Cash."

I was there the other day and asked him why he did not collect some of his old debts, instead of sellin' goods at almost no profit, and says he, "I'm tryin' to do that too but have also to sell the goods in order to get through."

I tell you what it is now Bill, we have got some money and we ought to buy everything the old man's got while he is hard up!"

"Agreed, Tommy, old boy, we'll start for Barlow's in the mornin' with every darn red cent we've got!"

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

At a Circuit Court continued and held for the County of Pocahontas, at the court house thereof on the 17th day of June, 1891.

F. H. Hull, Adm'r

vs.

F. H. Hull's heirs

and

Dudley et al.

vs.

Hull et al.

IN CHANCERY.

Hintersville, W. Va., Sept. 9, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that I will at the court house of Pocahontas County, West Virginia on the

8TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1891,

proceed to take, state and report the following account, and will continue the same from day to day until completed.

And is further ordered and decreed that this cause be referred to C. F. Moore who is appointed Special Commissioner for that purpose, with instructions that after being first duly sworn, according to law, he shall take, state and report the following matters of account to wit:

1. An account of all the leases upon the lands of which the late F. H. Hull dec'd, seized and possessed, separating general leases, from specific leases, and showing in the bases of specific leases the particular tracts to which said leases relate, and to whom due.

2. An account of all debts due from the estate of the decedent, and not barred by the statute of limitations.

3. An account bringing down to date the accounts of rents and improvements so as to show the present condition of each account, charging against the heirs of F. H. Hull, deceased, all sums of money paid to their mother, Mrs. E. M. Turk on her dower by virtue of any decree of court.

4. An account of the writings and doings of Samuel J. Gibson, late Sheriff of Pocahontas County, and as such Administrator of F. H. Hull, deceased, Sheriff of Pocahontas County, and as such Adm'r of the estate of F. H. Hull, deceased.

5. An account showing what estate was left by said Mrs. E. M. Turk, deceased that did not pass into the hands of her children, together with the character and value thereof, showing what portions thereof, if any passed into the hands of her children by descent from F. H. Hull, deceased.

They are manufacturers agents for all kinds of Machinery and implements.

They do all kinds of repairing promptly, on Engages, New Mex and

in the cause first named, provided the sum so left does not exceed the value of the property, and also that they that received from the estate of their said mother

7. An account showing what sum of money were improperly paid to Mrs. E. M. Turk, from funds arising from the sales of the land mentioned, giving the name of the purchaser whose money was used to make improper payments to the said Mrs. E. M. Turk, and giving the amounts paid from each purchaser's money, together with the debts thereof.

8. An account by the several purchasers of land sold under a former decree in the first above mentioned case, giving the amounts paid by each purchaser, with the debts of their respective payments, and the person to whom they made their said payments respectively.

9. An account showing the persons to whom the purchase money arising from the sale of lands sold under a former decree in the first case, was paid, showing the amounts paid to each person with dates of all payments respectively, calculating interest to date in all cases.

10. An account of any other matter deemed pertinent by himself or required by any of the parties in interest to be stated.

C. F. MOORE, Commissioner.

Sept. 10-41 Printer's fee \$22.29

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Augusta National Bank

Tardy, Urquhart and Tardy.

IN CHANCERY.

Notice hereby given to all persons interested in the above styled suit, now pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County that on the 11th day of September, 1891 at my office in the town of Hintersville, West Virginia, the undersigned Commissioner of said Court acting under a decree rendered in said suit on the 17th day of June, 1891, will proceed to take and state for report to Court the following matters of account.

1st. A further statement of liens against the lands of the defendants in bill and proceedings mentioned.

2nd. A restatement of the former account in this suit.

3rd. Any other matter deemed pertinent by the Commissioner or required to be specially stated by any party interested.

L. M. MCCLINTIC, Com'r. Aug. 20-41 Printer's fee \$7.00

PATENTS.

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Washington, D. C.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

McNeel Esq., of Academy, in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, in the State of West Virginia, to wit: The 11th day of September, 1891.

S. P. Day, Clerk.

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Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
Postmaster at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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Huntersville, W. Va.
September 10, 1891.

THE OLD LOVE.

Hester told Ellie she was making a mistake, so did her mother, Mrs. Macgregor, in casting off such an honest fellow as Geo. Duff. Just because he did not shine in society and was a bad dancer.

But Ellie was fascinated by Capt. Verschoyle, and when his regiment was ordered away she wept bitterly. The only one in the family who approved of her choice was her aunt, Lady Macgregor, who highly approved of the captain because he was the son of an earl. But time passed and never a line came from the gay captain, and one day Ellie heard from her sister's lips that he was married. The news also came that her lover, Geo. Duff, was about to marry his cousin. It was a blow to the poor girl, and for some time her life was dispair'd of.

Ellie did not die. She struggled back—thanks to her youth—into health again; but the brightness of her life was dimmed. She was never the gay, happy, lighthearted Ellie Macgregor that she had been of yore, and dark days came for the sisters. Mrs. Macgregor died suddenly and they were left almost penniless—pensioners on the bounty of Lady Macgregor, unless they chose to exert themselves personally to procure a living.

Hester would gladly have toiled to save Ellie all anxiety and care, but adversity revealed in the latter "strength and character and purpose that no one ever supposed the pretty butterfly of old days possessed. She would do her share, she declared, and when Hester looked out for a governess post Ellie did the same.

What a change it was to them, what a pang to say good-bye to Inverarach and to face the world alone—for together it could not be.

Lady Macgregor professed to be offended at her husband's nice for disgracing their connections by going out as governesses; but she was honest to admit to her intimates that she would have considered it a great hardship to have had to support them; and she was kind enough to procure for Ellie a post with a distant cousin of her own who was blessed with a goodly supply of olive branches.

Mrs. Duff was very kind to Ellie. She took to her pale, delicate young governess at once, and treated her like the best with more than ordinary kindness.

One day about a year after, Ellie had come to Mrs. Duff, the latter earnestly informed her that she expected to be married soon to another. There was to be a great party to be held, and Ellie was invited to appear with her people in the evening.

Ellie's parents paid the bill, and the guests clasped her hand, and she from time to time with her eyes cast down, stepped past the people in the crowd.

by a pretty girl in full splendor. A cold chill ran through Ellie's veins. The girl with bright, so happy, so contented while she, Ellie, was miserable and alone, a governess dependent, with no one save far off Hester to care for her.

The blue eyes grew misty as she thought of her folly. Like a secret suddenly revealed, she realized exactly the part that Capt. Verschoyle had had in ruining her life. She saw clearly that she had thrown an honest heart, that she had indeed sacrificed the substance for the shadow. But what availed it to revere mournfully to the past—who must bravely try to face the lonely future?

Mr. Duff came forward frankly to Ellie. Her pale, sad face smote him to the heart; he guessed her story, and his whole desire was to utter one sentence in her ear; while the bright-eyed Mrs. Duff gazed with some curiosity upon Mr. Duff's newly found friend.

He asked after Hester, and then referred lightly to herself. Was she well and happy?

Hester was in England, and she herself was well and—happy.

"And, Ellie, have you not relented?" he asked.

"Relented? Was he angry?" She looked at him indignantly.

"I have never changed," said George Duff. "I loved you from the first day I saw you, Ellie. I love you still. I made up mind, despite desertion, that, if I did not marry you, I would never marry any other woman."

"And your resolution broke down?" said Ellie.

"How?" he inquired. "What do you mean?"

"That you married some one else, after all."

Then Ellie found out her mistake. The pretty bride was George's cousin; the lucky bridegroom was not Mr. Duff.

Six months later he and Ellie were married, and Hester crowned her sister's happiness by taking up her abode with them until she changed it for one of her own.

Ellie looks back now and blesses the day that she did not marry Capt. Verschoyle, though he is an earl at present, and his neglected countess does the honors over a far grander domain than the lovely, homelike Ardlock.

Every man who has a parrot is always telling what a wonderful bird is his. A lawyer in New York owns one of these "talking devils." A friend went home with him to dinner recently and when the two men were approaching the house the lawyer said: "My parrot can recognize my footsteps as soon as it falls in the hall. When I open my door he always cries out from a back room, 'Hallo, Will; come in here.' Now," added the lawyer as he slipped the key into the latch, "just listen."

They listened and this is what they heard, "Hallo, Will, you old bald headed fool; come in here." The lawyer for one minute looked as if a house had fallen on him.

And it was all the fault of one of his brothers, who had heard the lawyer boast so often of his parrot that he taught the bird to insult the bald headed F' part. Now he can't be broken of the habit.

A farmer and his wife who had been doing Central Park shopping at the Fifth Avenue entrance as they came out and turned for a last look.

"Save us, God!" said the wife. "A party danced here, and no less than twelve hundred people were there," she elaborately replied.

"Save us, God!"

Now, that's hard to say, as I don't know what God he refers to, for there are a hundred, but I'll tell you this. If any man goes along the just path, God will reward him.

A NOBLE HEART.

The baby had lost his dollar piece. Everybody was hunting but Willie. He sat on the stairs and did not move for a long time. Presently he walked into the nursery and said: "You needn't look any longer. I think an Indian has got it by this time." Everybody stared at Willie.

"You see the misfortune in Sunday school made me feel very sorry for the poor little Indian papoose, and I thought I'd help him buy a spress wagon or something, so I sent him the baby's dollar." "But, Willie," said mamma, "why did you not send your own money?"

"Oh! I'm saving mine to buy a drum with."

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It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the Liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed.

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FREIGHTWOOD, Md., May 2, '90.

DR. D. J. KENDALL CO.:
Gentlemen—About three years ago I wrote to you asking you to send me your Spavin Cure in a strong bottle, and you kindly sent me a strong bottle of your Spavin Cure. I have since used it with great success in curing spavins, and all the results in rendering the horse fit again are most wonderful, very few cases failing.

Very truly yours, DR. D. J. KENDALL.

DR. D. J. KENDALL CO., Freightwood, Md.

Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
Editor and Proprietor.

Huntersville, W. Va.

September 17, 1891.

HUNTERSVILLE.

In all the white world there are no prettier, no handsomer situations, no more charming and pleasant surroundings than greet the eyes of the stranger who visits for the first time, then old historic town—Huntersville.

Senator Cameron, of the West Va. & Pittsburgh railroad, Mr. Axell, vice-president of the U. & G. and many other prominent gentlemen who have been here lately, say they have never seen a more beautiful place for a thriving manufacturing town.

It must date back to the time or before the formation of the County, 1821, when it was the camping place of the sturdy hunter, who gave it its name.

It is the County seat of Pocahontas County, and where the first Court of the County convened—in the house of John Bradshaw, on the 5th day of March, 1822.

It is situated in a beautiful valley on a lovely plateau at the summit of the Alleghany mountain, and as the stranger stands and gazes on the scene spread out before him, he experiences the feeling of sublimity which ever impresses the traveler when surrounded by lofty mountains.

Here he stands intranced with the picture of scenic grandeur spread out before him, and the mind soars away and dwells upon him whose power reared those mighty masses around him, and realizes that He who did it "canter a thousand worlds to be."

There is here a variety of water, the finest the world can produce. It is surrounded on every side by millions upon millions of feet of the finest white pine timber, with an enormous sprinkling of oak, chestnut and many other kinds.

Immense masses of iron ore abound in nearly all parts of the County and these near Huntersville being of such an extent as to put out rival the far-famed Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, of Missouri. When this region shall have rail road connection with the commercial centers, which is only a matter of a year or two, it will become one of the greatest iron and lumber producing regions on earth, which auges of the most active industry cannot estimate.

Town lots will soon be laid off here and no doubt, the man who invests will double his money ten fold.

There is no material here, no bills and less and nothing of a like, no law, and the man who does not want to become a centaur had better stay away.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11th.—The administration has through Secretary Tracy and Attorney General Miller, won a diplomatic victory, with which Secretary Blaine will be satisfied, very glad that he had nothing to do with it. That was not the case, however, in the case of the Chinese. It was the Chinese who were the ones who were responsible for the Chinese to be sent to the United States, and the Chinese who were responsible for the Chinese to be sent to the United States.

Speaking of the State department, the Acting Secretary Mr. Wharton is very very fond of Mr. Harrison, to whom he has whatever he has done to transact business with the department since Mr. Harrison went away, done so through Mr. Tracy, thus ignoring the acting secretary.

On Sept. 1st the Bank of Columbia, of which Mr. Moore is the manager, was robbed of \$10,000.00. The bank is in Washington, D. C., and the robbery took place at night. The bank is located in the heart of the city, and the robbery was committed by a gang of men.

It is one for which they should really be ashamed. They have only taken advantage of the desire of a young and weak government to obtain the friendship of an older and stronger government to compel the acceptance of their proposition. Mr. Blaine with all his faults would hardly have been guilty of such a trick as that.

Representative Mills has gone to Ohio, where he makes his first speech next week. Representative McMinn and Hynum have gone to Chicago, where they are to meet the rest of the missionary party, which is to leave that city next week on its tour to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Harrison will have a republican as well as a democrat to appoint to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as bad health has compelled Judge Cooley to resign.

Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, thinks the circular recently issued calling on the colored laborers of the South to increase their demand for picking this year's cotton crop, is the work of republican mischievous-makers whose object is to make trouble between the planters and the laborers. He says the price proposed is exorbitant and unreasoning, being equal to about one sixth of the value of the cotton.

"The threat of a strike," said Mr. Catchings, "among the farm hands is not a matter to be lightly considered. Cotton is a perishable crop and when it is ripe for picking, the picking must be done promptly or their is a heavy loss."

Secretary Foster loses no opportunity to boast of there being plenty of money in the Treasury to meet all demands, but he doesn't tell how, altho' he has played his cards to prevent a deficit. Every accounting officer of the Treasury was some weeks ago given to understand that the more they delayed accounts which involved the payment of money, the better they would stand with the Secretary, and the result is that very little money, aside from pensions and the redemption of the four and a half per cent bonds, is being paid out. Appropriations for public buildings are being held up on every possible excuse in order to let a little money accumulate in the Treasury for show purposes. The claim agents are wild over the situation, for they cannot get settlement on claims that have been passed as correct, on account of some quibble which has been raised by some Treasury official acting of course under orders from the Secretary. It ought not to be difficult for Mr. Foster to accumulate a considerable surplus if the policy of paying out nothing is to continue.

There is one democratic official connected with this administration who has been trying without success ever since the 4th of March, 1890, to retire from office. His name is Moore, and he is Third Assistant Secretary of the State, and a remarkably well posted man on international law. He was appointed by Mr. Cleveland, and as soon as Mr. Blaine took charge of the department he handed him his resignation, but it was returned to him with the request that he hold it until it was asked for. It never was asked for, but it was tendered again a short time ago, and this time it was accepted because Mr. Moore has accepted the professorship of International Law in Columbia College.

Speaking of the State department, the Acting Secretary Mr. Wharton is very very fond of Mr. Harrison, to whom he has whatever he has done to transact business with the department since Mr. Harrison went away, done so through Mr. Tracy, thus ignoring the acting secretary.

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Democrats here regard Fassett as an easy man to defeat for the governorship of New York. It will be evident for the people to know that he is Tom Platt's man.

West Virginia Business University.

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SAMUEL J. COPPERN, A. M.
HOWARD W. BARRETT, A. B., B. L.
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July 16 8-m

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, on the first Monday in September, 1891.

T. J. Williams

v. B. Hanger.

The object of this suit is to attach the estate of the defendant T. B. Hanger and subject the same to the payment of a debt due from said Hanger to the plaintiff T. J. Williams on an open account for \$92.41, with interest thereon from the 23rd day of August, 1891, and it appearing, altho' filed, that the defendant T. B. Hanger is a non-resident of the State of West Virginia. It is ordered that he do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interests in this suit.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said Court this 7th day of September, 1891.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

L. M. McCLENTIC, p. q. Sept. 10 4-t Printer's fee 87.63

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County on the first Monday in September 1891.

Jacob Taylor

v.

Margaret M. Carpenter and Charles Carpenter.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to assign Margaret M. Carpenter her dower in the lands of which her husband Hugh Carpenter, deceased, seized and to partition the said lands among those entitled thereto, and it appearing by affidavit filed that the defendant Charles Carpenter is a non-resident of the State of West Virginia. It is ordered that he do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said Court this 7th day of September, 1891.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Moore & McNeil, p. q. Sept. 10 4-t Printer's fee 87.63

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of West Virginia, Pocahontas County, to-wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County on the first Monday in September, 1891.

State of West Virginia

v.

Paul McNeil's Heirs.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to sell for the benefit of the School fund \$11 acres of land forfeited in the name of Paul McNeil's Heirs, lying on Spruce Run in this county, and it appearing by affidavit filed that Eliza L. Penick, John A. McNeil, Donald McNeil, Julia McNeil, Geo. McNeil, Russell McNeil, Lydia McNeil and Mrs. Kate McNeil are non-residents of the State of West Virginia. It is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said Court this 7th day of September, 1891.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

E. S. Turk, Attorney for Com'r of School Lands. Sept. 10 4-t Printer's fee 88.75

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

Wm. W. Button, Ex'or

Henry Hayes & others.

IN CHANCERY.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above styled suit, now pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County that on the 12th day of September, 1891, at my office in the town of Lewisburg, West Virginia, the commissioners of said suit will present judgment to a decree entered in this cause on the 9th day of April, 1891, to take, set and render the following matter of account.

Let an account showing the amount due the plaintiff from the defendants, and to whom payable.

Let the commissioners of the said suit, by any of them, demand payment of the amount due the plaintiff from the defendants, and to whom payable.

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Huntersville, W. Va.

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Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes at all prices.

Mens' heavy weight Over Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers.

Mens' Hats and Caps, Duck Leggings, Lumbermens' large Woolen Socks.

Following, we will give a few prices:

Calicoes 5 to 7½ cents, Ladies Dress Goods, latest styles 8 cents up. Cotton checked Shirting 8 to 10 cents, Fivequarter table oil cloth 25 c.

We have a large lot of pants and overalls, Ladies Shawls, Yellow and Bleached Cottons, Fine Umbrellas. Towels, Ladies Corsets &c., &c.

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Also a full line of general Merchandise.

Call and examine our both Wet and Dry Goods before you purchase elsewhere.

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At the foot of the Alleghany moun-
tain, on the Worm Springs and Hun-
tersville turnpike. Post office Address,

Mountain Grove, Va.

THE DIFFERENT BRANDS ARE

Monticello, six years old; Ky. Bourbon, four years old; L. D. Myerly, three years old and all kinds of Whiskies cheap, at from two to four

Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter

Huntersville, W. Va.

September 24, 1891.

The favorite game in Romania is freezing out kings. Kings, especially if there be three or four of them are difficult to freeze out in this country.

Italy has once more declined to take any official part in the World's Fair. This time in a letter to a committee of Americanized Italians which has tried its persuasive power in a resolution of invitation to the Italian government asking that it co-operate with the committee in seeing that Italy was properly represented at the Fair.

Although the recent New York republican convention was controlled by Boss Platt it did not entirely neglect ex Senator Miller, Platt's one time rival, as it put a plank in its platform endorsing his Nicaraguan canal scheme although it is a difficult matter to understand the connection between the Nicaraguan canal scheme and New York politics.

Fred. Douglass having lost his office, and seeing no chance to get another one, announces his withdrawal from politics just as his white brothers have done under similar circumstances. Who says the negro is not advancing.

This administration believes in shooting for civil service reform while it winks at the open violation of the law in behalf of its friends by Federal officials.

The Russo-Turkish war seems to be engaged in toning up his appetite preparatory to devouring Turkey, with or without the consent of the rest of Europe. Upon several occasions in the past when the conditions were much as they are now the British nation has stepped between the bear and his proposed victim just in time. Will he do so again? Is now the question of questions with those closely interested in European affairs.

Willie Waldorf Astor, of New York, who since his failure to buy a seat in the House of Representatives has spent the greater part of his time regretting that he was born in America, and not in some country where his immense wealth would enable him to purchase a place in the ranks of the nobility, has, in an effort to remedy that defect, renounced America as a residence and gone to Europe to live. America can stand it if Europe can.

W. H. Tascott the alleged Chicago murderer has been found again. This time he was a tramp in South Carolina and was arrested upon information furnished by another tramp who claimed to be a detective. The two tramps will probably be well fed until the Chicago officers have visited them and pronounced them frauds, then the matter will quiet down until another Tascott is found. There is an average of about three months time between the findings, and no section of the country has been disgraced.

The railroad man, long absent over the Atlantic, is now returning to Washington to continue his rail work in behalf of the interests of the railroads of the United States for a second term. They are still at work except Mr. Blaine at the capitol, and others, of course, who are taking the last of the vacation days, but the great majority of the railroad men are back to their posts.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Pocahontas county as follows: "Old Pocahontas has begun to come to the front. There are now being laid off a big town at Marlinton, the junction of the C. & O. and the Pittsburg and West Virginia railroads. The lots are being laid off by Capt. Oscar A. Veezy, civil engineer, assisted by two other competent engineers. The lots are now on the market. There will be a bank under headway soon, known as the bank of Pocahontas. A proposition is before the voters to move the Court house from Huntersville to Marlinton. Our old Court house has been condemned, and as we will have to build a new one, let us accept Col. John T. McGraw's proposition, which is \$5,000 in money and two and a half acres of ground for a site, provided the Court house be moved to Marlinton." —Greenbrier Independent.

We would judge from the above article that the Independent's correspondent has never been in Pocahontas county nor does he know anything about it whatever. He says Marlinton is the junction of the C. & O. and W. Va. & Pittsburgh railroads. We are extremely sorry that when he says this he is quite largely mistaken. Not a mile of either of the roads he mentions nor any other railroad, except a few tram roads for lumber purposes, has ever been built in the county. Our nearest point to any railroad station is about 30 miles. Marlinton is the proposed junction of the two roads, when they are built, which we hope will not be far off, but we are also sorry to say that railroad corporations are very, very, very privileged, only building their roads when it suits them and when it suits them.

Also he says the Court-house at this place has been condemned and that we will have to have a new one. We are pleased to correct the said correspondent here. It has never been condemned, and that we have a better Court-house than several of the larger counties of our own State and as good, as we know of in counties of 35,000 inhabitants, and an assessed valuation of property six or more times greater than our County.

We are always pleased to see newspaper articles of a complimentary character of our county but never any thing that is calculated to mislead any one.

A CITIZEN.

New Goods.

I tell you John, every body says they are selling goods cheap, but I tell you that JACOB BONET, at Huntersville, will sell you Goods that will surprise you, and before he will let you go out of the store without selling you, he will sell at your own price.

Also John, let me beg you to believe, that Jacob Bonet is a Capitalist, and if you don't believe it just try him, will you.

He has just got in a good stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies Dress, Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions, Jewelry, &c.

All you have got to do is to call and price his goods.

**\$500
HAND SEWN
\$300
\$400
\$200
\$100
\$350
\$100
\$200
\$225
\$200
\$175
\$150**

**W. L. DOUGLAS
53 SHOE GENTLEMEN
16 BERT GHOSH BLDG.
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.
CLOTHING, DRY GOODS,
SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
NOTIONS, JEWELRY,
etc.**

Examination Notice

I will hold my first examination for this year at Edray, Sept. 29th, and 30th, beginning at 8 a.m. Applicants must present a certificate of attendance of some Institute, or have a lawful excuse.

Examination conducted under the old law.

M. G. MATHEWS, Co. Supt.

PATENTS.

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Open to Ladies and Gentlemen. Session of 1891-92 opens Sept. 10, 1891.

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July 16 8-m

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J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
Moore & McNeil, p. q.
Sept. 10 4t. Printer's fee \$7.95

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Sabina Kertner, on the 28th day of May, 1891, and recorded in Deed Book No. 22, page 42, I will offer for sale on the

20TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1891, at public auction in front of the Court house in the town of Huntersville, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, a certain tract of land, containing 35 acres, lying on top of Dopey Mountain, and adjoining the land of Geo. Callison and others.

The title to said land is thought to be perfect, but I will make such deed only as is vested in me as trustee.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash sufficient to pay expenses of sale, and a bond of Thirty-Eight Dollars, (\$38.00) with interest from 28th day of May, 1891. The residue in two equal payments, due in 6 and 12 months from day of sale, with interest from date. The purchaser to give bonds with good personal security, and no deed will be made until all the purchase money is paid.

R. K. BURNS, Trustee.

Sept. 24-4t. Printer's fee \$7.95

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of West Virginia,
Pocahontas County, to-wit:
At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County on the first Monday in September, 1891.

State of West Virginia

Paul McNeil's Heirs,

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to sell for the benefit of the said Paul McNeil's heirs, of land forfeited in the name of Paul McNeil's Heirs, lying on Spruce Run in this County, and it appearing by affidavit filed that Eliza J. French, John A. McNeil, Donald M. McNeil, John M. McNeil, M. McNeil, Robert M. McNeil, Lydia M. McNeil, Mrs. Kate M. McNeil, are non-residents of the State of West Virginia. It is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of Court this 7th day of September, 1891.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

damages which may be awarded to the defendants in this suit and the fees due or to become due in this suit to the officers of this Court and the defendant H. S. Rucker having filed an affidavit that the plaintiff R. P. G. Shafer is not a resident of this State and requiring publication of this order. It is ordered that he do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of Court this 7th day of September, 1891.

J. H. PATTERSON Clerk.

Sept. 10 4t. Printer's fee \$8.16

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County on the first Monday in September, 1891.

R. P. G. Shafer, Plaintiff
v.
H. S. Rucker, Lizzie C. Rucker,
Uriah Stever and Isaac P.
Bean, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants having appeared and suggested that the plaintiff is not a resident of this State and that security is required of the said plaintiff according to law for the payment of the costs and

damages which may be awarded to the defendants in this suit and the fees due or to become due in this suit to the officers of this Court and the defendant H. S. Rucker having filed an affidavit that the plaintiff R. P. G. Shafer is not a resident of this State and requiring publication of this order. It is ordered that he do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of Court this 7th day of September, 1891.

J. H. PATTERSON Clerk.

Sept. 10 4t. Printer's fee \$8.16

New Goods, New Goods!

ST

Loury & Doyle's,
Huntersville, W. Va.

We have just received a nice line of Fall and Winter Goods, which we sell very low, and we desire our customers and the public generally to call and examine them.

We have a nice line of

Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes at all prices.

Mens' heavy weight Over Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers.

Mens' Hats and Caps, Duck Leggings, Lumbermens' large Woolen Socks.

Following, we will give a few prices:

Calicoes 5 to 7½ cents, Ladies Dress Goods, latest styles 8 cents up. Cotton checked Shirting 8 to 10 cents, Five quarter table oil cloth 25 c.

We have a large lot of pants and overalls, Ladies Shawls,

Yellow and Bleached Cottons, Fine Umbrellas.

Towels, Ladies Corsets &c., &c.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D.,
New York City.
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 17 Murray Street, New York.

A. M. MCCLINTIC & CO.

(Successors to Fudge & McClintic)

Mt. Grove, - - - - - Va

DEALERS IN - - - - -

All brands of

LIQUORS,

At from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per gallon.

Orders filled promptly.

Also a full line of general Mercandise.

Call and examine our both Wet and Dry Goods before you purchase elsewhere.

FINE WHISKIES,

AT

M. O'Farrell's,

At the foot of the Alleghany moun-

tain, on the Water Springs and Ho-

lottesville turnpike. Post office Address,

Mountain Grove, Va.

THE DIFFERENT BRANDS ARE

Monticello, six years old; Ky. Bourbon, four years old; L. D. Myerly, three years old and a blend of many kinds, all good.

HOME NEWS.

—Equinox Monday.

—Advertising crowded out several communications this week.

—People generally are cutting corn and preparing for seedling.

—Jacob Boner, merchant at this place has received a nice line of fall and winter goods which he sells very low. Head his ad. in this issue.

—Dr. Mathew Edmonston and wife, of Weston, came from there to this place Tuesday and started this morning, (Wednesday) for the same, and at that place with Miss Wille Miller, lunatic.

—Mr. Page Gray and bride, who were married at Elizabethtown last Wednesday, took dinner in Huntersville the following Thursday on their way, as we understand, to visit friends in Highland Co., Va.

—Mr. M. W. Beard, of Pickaway, Monroe Co., was in the city one day last week. Mitchell informed us that he had been, not long since, presented by his wife with the finest boy in W. Va.

—Mr. A. H. Coulter and wife, of Spice Run, were in town last Thursday. Mr. Coulter informed us that the day before, he killed a rattle snake 4 feet and 1 inch in length and over 3 inches in diameter.

—Messrs. Henry Barlow, of Elizabethtown; Amos Barlow and Rico Moore, of this city bought of Mr. H. H. Lockridge, his farm and entire lands on Knapp's creek, about four miles from this place, last Saturday. The price paid, we understand, was \$12,000, the entire amount virtually cash.

—Mr. Mathew Edmonston, of Washington State, is in our city visiting friends and relatives. He is formerly of the Little Levels, in this county, and has been away about 12 years. Mrs. Wm. Beard, of near Academy, accompanied him to this city also on a visit to relatives.

—If you want Letter and Note books, neatly printed and put up in tablet form, cheaper than you can get them anywhere else, call at THE TIMES office. We also do all kinds of nice job printing, and have on hand a nice line of Stationery, business cards, &c. &c.

—In this issue will be found an advertisement of Messrs. Jos. L. Barth & Co., Clothiers, Staunton, Va. We have had personal dealings with these gentlemen and it gives us pleasure to recommend them to our readers as gentlemen in every sense of the word, and if those who may need anything in their line, will favor them with an order or call and see them when in Staunton, we are sure they will be entirely satisfied with their goods and above all their prices.

Died—George I. Foutz

Died at the residence of Mr. H. H. Lockridge, Sept. 16th, 1891, Mr. George Ingleton Foutz, in the 23rd year of his age. Deceased was a son of Henry T. Foutz, formerly of Hagerstown, Allegany County, where he was born, Oct. 23d, 1867. The writer has personally acquainted with Mr. Foutz from early boyhood to the present time and knew him as a boy to be perfectly honest and upright, moral and manly in all of his doings. His father, of course, had character as to veracity, justness in his construction, yet always kind and affectionate to all.

Advocate

The deceased spent his boy-hood and early man-hood in this community. About a year since he left for the then prosperous town of Ilona Vista, Va., where, by his morality, industry and method, he gave fair promises of becoming one of the most prominent business men of the community. George was with us but a few short weeks ago, full of life and vigor; but on his return was soon cast down by the reaper death. He has left a community of sorrowing friends who lament his loss. Peace to his ashes.

DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. J. H. Wexmoth will be at Elizabethtown on the 5th of Oct., and remain 4 days; Mill Point Oct. 10th, 3 days; Little Levels, (Frank Harpers) Oct. 14th 4 days; Huntersville, Oct. 20th 4 days; Frost, Oct. 26th 3 days; Greenbank, Oct. 30, 3 days; and will be prepared to attend to all operations in Dentistry. Teeth extracted with but little pain, by use of Cocaine.

Sept. 10-31

TO R. P. G. SHAFFER, Esq.

Take notice, that on Saturday, October 8th, 1891 between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. at the office of Dr. Sam'l B. Scott, in the town of Reuseens, Campbell Co., Virginia, we will proceed to take the depositions of Sam'l B. Scott, Jr., and others; and, on Friday, October 9th, 1891, between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. at the office of H. S. Rucker, in the town of Huntersville, County of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, we will proceed to take the depositions of Amos Barlow and others, and on Saturday, October 10th, 1891, at her residence in the town of Huntersville, in said County of Pocahontas, we will proceed to take the depositions of Lizzie C. Rucker and others, all of which said depositions, when taken, we will offer as evidence in our behalf in a certain suit in chancery now pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, in which you are plaintiff and ourselves and Isaac P. Dean are defendants.

If from any cause the taking of any of said depositions shall not be begun or completed on the days aforesaid, the taking of the same will be continued from day to day, and from time to time at the same places and between the same hours, until the several sets of depositions shall be begun and completed.

Respectfully,

H. S. Rucker, sol. By Counsel
Sept. 10-31. Printer's fee \$10.00

Notice of Sale.

Of Valuable Land in Pocahontas County, W. Va.

Pursuant to a decree entered in the chancery cause of Paul McNeil's Executors vs. Samuel Aldridge and others on the 4th day of April, 1888 and on the 6th day of April, 1891, by the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, the undersigned Special Commissioners will sell publicly to the highest bidder in front of the Court house door of the said County on the

27TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1891, the following lands of the defendant Samuel Aldridge, viz: 285 acres of land lying in the said County of Pocahontas near Mill Point, in what is known as Buckeye mountain and believed to adjoin the lands of Isaac McNeil and others, this tract will be sold separately also two tracts one 17 and one of 90 acres lying near or adjoining the last mentioned tract, these two tracts will be sold together, also a tract of 175 acres, a tract of 100 acres, 83 acres, 6 acres and 787 acres on the east side of Greenbrier river in said County near the mouth of Stamping creek, also a tract of about 40 acres of land lying in said County on the west side of Greenbrier river near the mouth of Stamping creek. It is believed that these last tracts lie near to or adjoining each other and constitute the home place of Samuel Aldridge which he now resides and that there are valuable improvements on said lands and much of it is suitable for farming purposes. A small tract of 16 acres of land lying on the mountain near Swago Knob adjoining the lands of Wm. L. McNeil, Reuben Barber and others, said tract is for sale and well timbered.

And there is now being made a description of these lands for sale.

TERMS

DENTAL NOTICE.

O. J. Campbell, dentist, will be at Academy on the 16th inst., and remain one week; Huntersville, 23rd and remain three days; Frost, 27th and remain three days.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of West Virginia

Pocahontas County, to-wit:
At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, on the first Monday in September, 1891.

Henry Gross

S. P. Patterson, et al.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to have a partition of about 49 acres of land, situated in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, near Huntersville, or if said land is not susceptible of partition, to sell the same and divide the proceeds among those entitled thereto according to their respective rights and interests, and it appearing by affidavit filed, that Newton Campbell, Leonidas Campbell, Lelia Wade, Anson Wade, Thomas Hickman, Peter Hickman, Jennie Hamilton, Emma Bulger, Matilda Hepler and Laura Hickman are non-residents of the State of West Virginia. It is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said Court this 5th day of September, 1891.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

L. M. McClinton, p. q.

Sept. 10-31. Printer's fee \$0.85

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

At a Circuit Court continued and held for the county of Pocahontas, at the court house thereof on the 17th day of June, 1891.

F. H. Hull, Adm'r

vs.

F. H. Hull's heirs

and

Dudley et al.

vs.

Hull et al.

IN CHANCERY.

Huntersville, W. Va., Sept. 9, 1891. Notice is hereby given that I will at the court house of Pocahontas County, West Virginia on the

6TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1891, proceed to take, state and report the following account, and will continue the same from day to day until completed.

And is it further ordered and decreed that this cause be referred to C. F. Moore who is appointed Special Commissioner for that purpose, with instructions, that after being first duly sworn, according to law, he shall take, state and report the following matters of account to-wit:

1. An account of all the leases upon the lands of which the late F. H. Hull died, seized and possessed, separating general leases, from specific leases, and showing in the bases of specific leases the particular tracts to which said leases relate, and to whom due.

2. An account of all debts due from the estate of the decedent, and not barred by the statute of limitations.

3. An account bringing down to date the accounts of rents and improvements so as to show the present condition of said account, charging against the heirs of F. H. Hull, deceased, all sums of money paid to their mother, Mrs. E. M. Turk on her dower by virtue of any decree of court.

4. An account of the actions and doings of Samuel L. Gibson, late Sheriff of Pocahontas County, and as such Administrator of F. H. Hull, deceased, and also of J. C. Arbragast, Sheriff of Pocahontas County, and as such Admin'r of the estate of F. H. Hull, deceased.

5. An account showing what estate was left by said Mrs. E. M. Turk, deceased, that did not pass into the hands of her Administrator, together with the character and value thereof, showing what portions thereof, if any, passed into the hands of her children, the heirs at law of F. H. Hull, deceased, charging against the said heirs, such sums as their mother received improperly from the money of the several purchases of lands sold under decree in the cause first named, provided the sum so charged against said heirs at law for money improperly paid to their mother as aforesaid shall not exceed the value of the property and money that they received from the estate of their said mother.

6. An account showing what sums of money were improperly paid to Mrs. E. M. Turk, from funds arising from the sales of the lands as aforesaid, showing the name of the purchaser whose money was used to make improper payments to the said Mrs. E. M. Turk, and from the amounts used from the same in payment of debts of the said F. H. Hull, deceased, together with the names of the persons to whom the same were paid.

7. An account showing what sums of money were improperly paid to Mrs. E. M. Turk, from funds arising from the sales of the lands as aforesaid, showing the name of the purchaser whose money was used to make improper payments to the said Mrs. E. M. Turk, and from the amounts used from the same in payment of debts of the said F. H. Hull, deceased, together with the names of the persons to whom the same were paid.

8. An account showing what sums of money were improperly paid to Mrs. E. M. Turk, from funds arising from the sales of the lands as aforesaid, showing the name of the purchaser whose money was used to make improper payments to the said Mrs. E. M. Turk, and from the amounts used from the same in payment of debts of the said F. H. Hull, deceased, together with the names of the persons to whom the same were paid.

9. An account showing what sums of money were improperly paid to Mrs. E. M. Turk, from funds arising from the sales of the lands as aforesaid, showing the name of the purchaser whose money was used to make improper payments to the said Mrs. E. M. Turk, and from the amounts used from the same in payment of debts of the said F. H. Hull, deceased, together with the names of the persons to whom the same were paid.

10. An account showing what sums of money were improperly paid to Mrs. E. M. Turk, from funds arising from the sales of the lands as aforesaid, showing the name of the purchaser whose money was used to make improper payments to the said Mrs. E. M. Turk, and from the amounts used from the same in payment of debts of the said F. H. Hull, deceased, together with the names of the persons to whom the same were paid.

11. An account showing what sums of money were improperly paid to Mrs. E. M. Turk, from funds arising from the sales of the lands as aforesaid, showing the name of the purchaser whose money was used to make improper payments to the said Mrs. E. M. Turk, and from the amounts used from the same in payment of debts of the said F. H. Hull, deceased, together with the names of the persons to whom the same were paid.

THE WHOLE WORLD WANTS TO BUY THE BEST!

"THE BEST" IS OUR BID FOR YOUR BUSINESS.

OUR FALL & WINTER

buying has been done with a view of offering you the best qualities at the best figures.

SUPERIOR & GOODS,
PRICES THAT WILL SURPRISE

will be found in each department and grade of our immense new line of

Mens, Boys & Children's CLOTHING,

OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, STORM OVER-COATS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

YOU CAN REAP A

Harvest of Bargains,

in any of our departments, and you will find we deal fair and SAVE YOU DOLLARS.

Do not fail to call when in our city.

JOS. L. BARTH & CO., Clothiers,

No. 9, South Augusta Street,

Staunton, = = = = Va.

THE MCNAUL

Machine & Foundry Co., RONCEVERTE, W. VA.

They are Manufacturers of all kinds of IMPLEMENTS for

FARMS, GARDENS & PLANTATIONS,

Such as the CELEBRATED

VICTOR PLOW hertofore known as the

OHIO SHAVER, which won the test, held on the Carters farm in Pennsylvania, against all other leading plows in the country.

THE RONCEVERTE HILLSIDE PLOW,

which is widely known and extensively used among the hills of

the two Virginias and Pennsylvania.

THE NORFOLK GARDEN CULTIVATOR,

which is equaled by no other cultivator in the market.

THE LITTLE GIANT CANE MILL,

which is universally known, as there are hundreds now in use

all over the country, and no farmer who raises cane can

afford to be without one at the very small price.

They are kept by all dealers in their Implements throughout the Country.

They manufacture POINTS for all plows, generally in use in the country. Also Stone walls, Grates, Stoves, Flues, Large and Small Kettles, Lids, &c., &c.

They are manufacturers agents for

They do all kinds of repairing of general machinery.

They are also prepared to do all

They solicit patronage from

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, on the first Monday in September, 1891.

T. J. Williams

H. B. Hanger

The object of this suit is to attach the

defendant J. J. Williams

and subject the same to the payment of

the sum of \$1000.00, and to attach

the same to the payment of

the sum of \$1000.00, and to attach

the same to the

HOME NEWS.

M. H. Buchanan, Esq., of Mill Point, called to see us to day.

We understand that about 300 men were at the meeting.

—General Isaac McNeil, of Mill Point and Wm. Gibson, of Elk were in our city Tuesday.

—W. M. Davis, one of the most noted men in the death of Her Henry S. Walker.

—Adams Foster, respects us to say that his stores will be closed Saturday, as it is a Jewish holiday.

—Morgan Walker, Esq., of Princeton, will sell out all property to the end of Oct.

—Harry Beard, of this place started Monday morning to attend the University of Va. the present session. He was accompanied by his father, as far as Millboro Depot.

—Miss Gertrude Overholt, of Academy, spent Saturday in Huntington. She was accompanied by Mr. S. J. Payne, of Frankford.

—Attorney C. P. Moore, and wife left Tuesday morning to attend the wedding of their brother Mr. Harry Moore, to Miss Cora Jones, of Dor. H. B. Va. The ceremony will take place in the Due Hill church today, Wednesday.

—Died, Mr. W. T. Curry, who moved from near Green Bank this County a few years ago to Mason, died there, on the 10th inst. of typhoid intestinal fever. The Perry, Mo. Interp. speaks very highly of deceased, which our limited space prevents us from publishing.

—There will be a meeting of the Hintonville Farmer's Alliance at this place in the Court House next Saturday afternoon. It is desired that all members be present, as delegates will be elected to the county's Alliance, and other important business to be transacted.

—I have read Letter and Note books, neatly printed and put up in leather, the paper thin you can get them anywhere else, all at Tim. T. Tamm's office. We have done hundreds of these, and have no trouble to make or sell them. Call and see us.

—Mr. Nixon Weiford and family, of Charlton, Iowa, who has been visiting relatives and friends for the past month has returned home.

PHILIP

ALMOST MURDER And Burglary.

The most daring robbery and most heinous crime that was ever enacted in Roanoke County, or carried at Buckeye, about 10 miles from this place, last Friday morning, about 1 o'clock.

Burglary was the first intent and after a fight, tried to commit double murder, which he almost accom- plished. One of the intruders to get shot was Wm. Underwood, a negro respected colored man, he thought a free boy, as he will die for his master, and was desper- tered with the blood of the victims.

The other was a free boy, and was shot.

For some time, L. F. Overholt's son at Buckeye was entered by a burglar two or three different nights, to the tune of the loss of young Geo. Overholt and a M. G. laid in wait for the burglar.

He got into the house, and was shot, but did not die. He was taken to the hospital, and the bullet removed. He was then taken to the hospital, and the bullet removed.

It was wrong, when young Overholt rang to the door pulling it open at the point of a Winchester, he ordered him to hold up his hands, which he did, and Mr. G. told him to put a rope to his hands and tied with the rope and also a gun. They told him to put his hands down so that they could examine where he did so he pulled the muzzle of both guns, and the struggle began.

The burglar is supposed to be the all kind of twisted and to have been the author of the killing of his master, he being and with out knowledge and however known to be a bad man.

The burglar is yet shot was found dead, and the other was not found.

—A search is being made for him

and it is thought that he will be

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In the Dark!

You and should be avoided. Therefore, if you will give us your attention to the following, we will be greatly obliged.

VALUABLES

Dry Goods, Clothing,
Ladies Dress Goods,
Boots, Shoes, Hats,
Caps, Notions, Jewelry, &c.

NOTICE TO TAKE POSSESSION.

Jane Batchell to J. M. Robinson
for land on Swago Creek.

A Sonoran Wedding

NOTICE TO TAKE POSSESSION.

THE WHOLE WORLD WANTS TO BUY THE BEST!

"**NO BOSE**" IS OUR BID FOR
YOUR BUSINESS.

OUR TRADE & WINTER

We are offering you the best qualities at
LOW PRICES, & GOODS,
PRICES THAT WILL SURPRISE
will be found in each department and grade of our immense new line of

Mens, Boys & Children's

CLOTHING,

OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, STORM OVER-
COATS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
GARMENTS, ETC., &c., &c.

YOU CAN REAP A

Harvest of Millions.

Our goods are well made and we deal fair and
honestly, so you can always rely on us.

JOEL L. BARTH & CO., Clothiers,

RICHMOND, Va.

THE NEW YORK

MACHINERY & FOUNDRY CO.,

BALTIMORE, Md., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND STEEL MACHINERY,
EQUIPMENT, & FURNITURE.

THE VICTOR PLOW hertofore known as the
CANTERBURY

THE RONCEVERTE HILLSIDE PLOW,
which is widely known and extensively used among the hills of
West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

THE NORFOLK GARDEN CULTIVATOR.

GRANITE & IRON MILL

GRANITE & IRON MILL

PUBLIC
Young J. Morris.

They manufacture POINTS for all plows, gen-
erally in use in the country. Also Stove back-
ings, Rings, Sash Weights,
etc., etc.

Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

Huntersville, W. Va.
October 8, 1891.

THE QUESTION OF THE REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT SUBMITTED.

Our County Court on yesterday submitted to a vote of the citizens of this County the question of the relocation of the County Seat from this town to Marlinton.

Huntersville, W. Va.
October 8, 1891.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

In Which the Answers are Shaped to Accommodate Present Ideas.

What is the surface of the earth composed of?

Of corner lots, night poor roads, railroad tracks, base ball grounds, cricket fields and skating rings.

What portion of the globe is water?

About three fourths. Sometimes they add a little gin and nutmeg to it.

What is a town?

A town is a considerable collection of houses and inhabitants, with four or five men who "run the party" and lend money on 15 per cent interest.

What is a city?

A city is an incorporated town, with a mayor, who believes the whole world shakes when he happens to fall flat on a cross walk.

What is commerce?

Borrowing \$5 for a day or two, and dodging the lender for a year or two.

Name the different races.

Horse race, boat race, bicycle race and racing around to find a man to endorse your note.

Into how many classes is mankind divided?

Six—being enlightened, civilized, half civilized, savage, too utterly, not worth a cent and Indian agents.

What nations are called enlightened?

Those which have the most wars and the worst laws and produce the most criminals.

How many motions has the earth?

That's according to how you mix your drinks and which way you go home.

What is the earth's axis?

The lines passing between New York and San Francisco.

What causes day and night?

Day is caused by the night getting tired out. Night is caused by everybody taking the street cars and going home to sleep.

What is a map?

A map is a drawing to show the jury where both stood when Jones gave him one under the eye.

What is a mariner's compass?

A jug holding four gallons.

AFTER THE ROOM.

Like old Father Kew to the forefathers, "You'd better see the president of Capitol Hill the first thing in the morning."

He is a man of great tact, so considerate that he is fit to become the next President of the United States.

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He is a man of great tact, so considerate that he is fit to become the next President of the United States.

the leading citizens of Virginia and have the means to develop the resources of our county and the prosperity and happiness of the people, and in their efforts to do this, we should be encouraged and welcomed by us, rather than censured and treated with contempt.

In a later issue we will tell in full the orders entered by the Court so that the people of the County may be fully informed concerning the question presented to us.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

From our regular correspondent in Washington, D. C., comes the following:

When Mr. Harrison determined on doing the "jingo" act, he had a favorable effect upon the public opinion of the country. He was greatly glorified in his eyes and his brazen front. "Either you forgive me or I go to work. You shall have five minutes in which to decide."

In four minutes the hasty nobleman had found his mind and in thirty seconds more had made it up.

"You have won," said he. "But little did I dream of the depths of depravity in your nature that you have to day revealed!"

A CHICAGO SOLOMON.

A famous Chicago lawyer once had a singular case to settle. A physician came to him in great distress. Two sisters, living in the same house, had babies of equal age, whose resemblance each other that their own mothers were unable to distinguish them when they were together.

Now it happened that by the carelessness of the nurses the children had become mixed, and now were the mothers to make sure that they received back their own infants?

"But perhaps," said the lawyer, "the children weren't changed at all."

"Oh, but there's no doubt that they were changed," said the physician.

"Are you sure of it?"

"Perfectly."

"Well, if that's the case, why don't you change them back again? I don't see any difficulty in the case."

He—We shall never be able to get back to the hotel before night falls.

She—Dear me, how improper it will be!

He—There is only one way out to it, and that is for us to be engaged.

She—Well, I think I prefer to lose my reputation.



Kendall's Spavin Cure.

For the cure of Spavin, Lameness, &c.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. 9. JOHN E. CAMPBELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, October 15, 1891.

Terms of \$1.00 per year.
Subscription, IN ADVANCE.

No. 12

Official Directory of Pocahontas County

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, Geo. W. Callison.
Clerk Co. Court, S. L. Brown.
Clerk Cir. Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'r Co. Ct., G. E. Beard.
S. B. Hannah.
O. M. Kee.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 8th Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levv term.

C. F. Moore. N. C. McNeil.
Moore & McNeil,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. MCCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STOFER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. B. RUCKER,
Attly.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.

Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

D. E. O. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST,
Montgomery, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year.

The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

D. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Has located at Marlinton, Alleghany
properly by arrangement.
Office in the Skiles house.

Hotel by G. W. Wagner,
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Our Hotel is new, large and comfortable, and no pains will be spared to keep a first-class house in every respect. It is well provided for. Charges reasonable.

G. W. WAGNER, Proprietor.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

For the cure of all diseases. It is a medicine that has been used for many years. It is a powerful medicine.

Greenbrier Male Academy,
LEWISBURG, W. VA.

Faculty:

THOMAS OLIVER, Principal.
Rufus S. COFFMAN, A. M., Vice-Principal.
EDWARD BARRETT, A. B., B. L.

EDWARD LACEY,
CHARLES W. JACKSON,
E. H. ADAMS, Professors.

The best equipped Classical
School in the State.

110 students during 1890-91.

New Buildings.

Military Training.

CHLOE.

There was a great noise! Shouts—hurrah, shrill, sweet, harsh! The deep bass of young men; the feeble quavering of old ones, the silvery tones of women; the high falsetto of children; all mingling in delight and exultation, and without a shadow of pity for the miserable wretches whose lives were passing slowly out of their mangled bodies through a score of wounds. The late afternoon sun beat down hotly on thousands of heads, save where on one side friendly walls afforded a shelter from its rays. In the great open arena—the sky its only canopy—a haze of dust, with the heavy vapor always attendant upon a vast concourse of people, made the atmosphere so bad to breathe that the multitude gasped with effort between its shouts.

Fans waved in a thousand bejeweled hands, but the artificial current of air thus created was hardly perceptible. It was hot—steaming hot, and anything but a Mexican audience, which had just witnessed the slaughter of one of the fiercest and gamest bulls that ever put a matador in deadly peril, would long ago have left the building.

"That matador is a brave fellow. How neatly he found the heart with one plunge below the shoulder. He handles his sword like a master, eh, sevort?" said a dark visaged, powerfully built Mexican, as he flung himself with his large sombrero, and looked in the face of a quiet looking, well dressed man at his side.

"Yes. He is a skillful swordsman, undoubtedly," was the reply of the well dressed young man, in unmistakable northern accents.

The well-dressed man, with the northern accent sat through the performance quietly and with the air of one who had nothing particular to do or he would not have been there. Sunday bullfights evidently interested him but slightly. His eyes were turned toward the arena, because from his seat it was easier to look in that direction than in any other, but any one could have seen that his thoughts were far away.

"Edward Payson," he was saying to himself, as a scowl still passed over his handsome features, "what are you doing here with that letter in your pocket, showing you how foolish you are in putting off your happiness? Because you have been an exile for ten years it is necessary for you to stay away another ten years, when the one girl you ever loved beseeches you to return! If she did tell you then that what you hoped could never be, can you not believe that she was mistaken in her own heart, and that long absence has taught her that she does care for you? What other construction is to be put on the words in her letter?"

Edward Payson drew a letter from his pocket and looked at it earnestly, just as the bull in the ring transfixes a horse with one of its long horns, and buried the other in the arm of the unlucky piercer on his back. Through all the hubbub of shouting that followed this incident, Edward Payson seemed to witness a scene very different from that episode before him. The letter, with the soft, crisp, uncorroborated body like hand, had an almost ethereal quality that swept everything present away.

He saw a large, well kept hand,

a stone mansion, half hidden by the Virginia creeper and ivy which clung lovingly to its rugged walls. He saw the home of a noble Virginia family, with the simplicity of a republic enriched by the lavish taste of a race still authorized by the College of heraldry to display a shield with sixteen quarterings. He saw in the distance the toiled laborers working in the fertile fields. He saw the whole picture in a golden frame of still summer weather, and he could almost feel on his cheek the gentle breeze from the Rappahannock as it rolled slowly past on its way to the sea.

The bull had broken away now and was dashing wildly around on the blood-stained sawdust, with its hot eyes fixed on a precursor waiting for the attack while the multitude howled with excitement.

But Edward Payson paid no heed. He saw coming out of the front door of the mansion and surveying him with a saucy smile, as she stood on the veranda, a young girl in her teens, with a wealth of chestnut brown hair glistening in the morning sun. Her garden hat was swinging carelessly by the ribbons from her hand, and the brown hair, just stirred by the breeze, seemed to ripple in harmony with the impulsive good nature expressed in her sweet face. The clear-cut features, softened by an utterly unselfish disposition, were those of a natural aristocrat—the aristocracy which holds itself above paltry action and supercilious assumption, because it cannot help it.

He saw the girl run laughingly down the steps and accept his invitation for a stroll through the trees and shrubbery beyond the flower beds and lawn, and then—he saw her face as he told her that sisterly regard was all that she could ever feel for him, but that Chloe Payson would never cease to pray for his welfare as long as she lived.

"I was a fool," he muttered impatiently, as the noise accompanying the slaughter of the bull in the arena awoke him from his reverie. If instead of weekly despairing and leaving everybody and everything in old Virginia to come here among a strange people, I had staid and faced my fate like a man, who knows?"

He moved out of the great, hot amphitheater with the letter still in his hand. The streets were at their gayest, with all the action and bright color characteristic of a Mexican city on Sunday afternoon. Richly dressed ladies, with the lace mantilla thrown over their dark hair; gentlemen in American cut frock coats and broad sash-belts, female beggars and flower sellers, each with the inevitable bag fastened to her back by a gay bandolero; policemen, workmen, dogs, horses, carriages and the great mass of idle population crowded the main avenue and rendered locomotion necessarily deliberate.

Edward Payson made his way to his room in a quiet street, and for the twentieth time read the letter he had received the day before.

GIRARDVILLE, Va., June 15, 1888.

MY DEAR.—Why do you not come back? Why do you stay away so long from the old home? It is ten years that you have been away, and I only found out last week where you were. What made you go away so suddenly without saying good-bye to anybody? I ought not to forgive you, but I do. You should have

said, No one knows that I am writing this letter, and perhaps I ought not to do it, but I am longing to see my boy again and I do not care what folks may say. Do not wait to write but come.

CHLOE PAYSON.

A week later Edward Payson stood in the grove of sycamores, oaks and maples, looking at the stone mansion of which he had been thinking so sadly amid the heat, dust and noise of the Mexican amphitheater. It was just such a morning of which he had dreamed. The sun was shining brightly, and the low hum of insects mingled with the shiver of the leaves over his head, as if trying to soothe him and quiet the fierce beating of his heart.

"How natural the old house looks. What a little change has been made here in ten years. It looks the same as it did yesterday. I wonder what my uncle will say to me. I wish Chloe had said something about him. We had rather a serious quarrel, I remember, the day before I left him. Perhaps he will tell me to go back again and resume the vagrant life that I know he thinks I have been leading. No, he would hardly say that to the son of his only brother, after his sacred promise to that brother to be as a father to me as long as we both lived.

Besides he was hot-headed, and no doubt forgave me almost before I was out of the room. Ah, well, I shall soon know, and what do I care so that Chloe has a welcome for me? It was near this spot that she spoke to me so kindly, and yet, oh, so coldly, when she told me that we—cousins—could never be lovers. Ah! There she is surely?

His breath came short as he caught sight of a white dress at one of the open windows under the veranda roof. He could not see the face of the wearer because a tangled mass of creeper hung in the way, but he knew it could be no one else save the girl, as he loved still to think her, whom he had come thousands of miles to see. The white dress moved away, and he walked slowly across the lawn, noticing on every hand familiar objects that brought back his youth in a flood of fragrance.

How weak he felt as he ascended the steps to the veranda. Where was Chloe? Would she come to the door?

He pulled the bell handle and heard the clang that he remembered so well, resounding through the house. He could see it in his mind's eye swinging near the rear of the long hall that ran straight through from the front door to that opening on the yard at the back, where the old cook's cabbages and tomatoes were carefully tended, and where it was as much as one of the kitchen girls' life would have been worth to trespass. He remembered how the old bell had, to his youthful memory, possessed ghostly attributes, and how he used to fancy it moved of itself in the dusk of the evening, shaking its head in mockery and threatening to swallow him up into its rusty throat.

Listen! There is a step in the hall. Somebody is coming. The clatter of a white dress caught his eye. Impatiently he passed the door, stepped out and put out his hand to seize that of Chloe.

"Why, what's Ed?" And I didn't think you'd come back to yo' people. Listen! and two black birds in

"Yes, auntie. I got a letter; and I came right back to the old place. How are you, and how is my uncle, and how is—is?"

His voice faltered, but the old woman did not appear to notice it as she answered:

"Dey is all well, honey. Dere have been few changes round here. Come in and let me give you something to eat. I've got some hot co'n cakers, like yer useter git when yo was a boy. Come along. Yo uncle's done gone away for all day."

"Oh, Auntie. I want you to—said a child's voice, and a little girl with sunny golden hair came running along the hall just as Ed. Payson used torn some thirty years before. She stopped when she saw him and clung close to the flustered old woman while she looked enquiringly at him.

"Yo know, Ed'ard, I did not know where you had gone, but a colored man what works for Mr. Sherwood, he was here and tol me he heard as yo was in Mexico. And I thought yo'd had a little quarrel with yo uncle, and perhaps you'd be too prond to come back if he wrote to you and so I got young Miss Mabel, over to Raleigh's place, who is just as good as an angel to col'd folks and who writes splendid to write to you, and"

"And was the letter from you?" gasped Edward Payson as he looked down at the golden haired little girl while a terrible thought ran through his brain.

"Cose it was honey. Wa'n't it signed Chloe Payson and ain't that my name?"

"And—and—who is the little child?"

"That! Why, Miss Chloe's or con'se. She was married five years ago to young Mr. Willard, who, dey say, will be a jedge next year. He is away to day with yo'r uncle. But come up stairs and see Miss Chloe.

What a fool I is to keep yo here whith my chatterin, and you been away from aer ten years!"

But Edward Payson, with some excuse—he never knew what—managed to get away from the house and into the sycamore and maple grove, where, with the stones of the old house just visible between the trees, and the fragrance of the syringa hovering like a half forgotten melody around his bowed head, he threw himself on the ground and nerved himself to bear such a heart wringing as fortunately comes to but a portion of poor humanity.

When, an hour later, he took his hand he felt sure she understood and pitied him, though not a word on the subject of his hopeless love has ever passed her lips—or his.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

is WATERPROOF, A MANDARIN FLAVOR, NO BRUSHING REQUIRED.

Order by Mail.

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HOME NEWS

We want 100 subscribers next week.

—Every body call and see us when you come to court next week.

—There will be a tremendous attendance at the Circuit Court next week.

—Mr. Hugh Adams, of Rockbridge Bath, Va., passed through town Tuesday, on his way to Elk.

—Attorney R. S. Tark, of Staunton, Va., arrived in our city Monday night to prepare for Court, which is to convene next Tuesday.

—Every body should take THE TIMES and read the news of our county which is on the verge of a great development.

—A marriage license was issued by our clerk, Tuesday, to Andrew K. Hughes and Mrs. Elizabeth Dinah. This couple walked a distance of over 20 miles to the Clerk's office to get the license. Who will say this was not a love affair.

—At the County Court last week there was nothing done, of any interest to our readers, except an order of election for the removal of the county seat, to take place Dec. 8th, 1891. A few claims allowed and road overseers appointed.

Preaching Notices.

Preaching at Huntersville next Sunday Oct. 18th at 2:30 p.m., at Mt. Pleasant 7:00 p.m.

L. G. MICHAEL.

Rt. Rev. L. G. W. Peterkin will preach at Mingo Flats Nov. 6th, 11 a.m. Clover Lick, Sunday Nov. 8, 11 a.m. and at Huntersville at night at 8 p.m. Hillsboro Monday after 11 a.m.

Rev. J. P. A. Lautenschlager will preach in the Presbyterian Church at this place Sunday the 25th, at 10:30 a.m.

Shingles for Sale.

I have for sale at my saw-mill on Knapp's Creek 15,000 first class pine, sawed shingles, \$1.00 per 1,000 cash, when taken away.

H. P. MOORE.
Sunset, W. Va.

Suicide on the Street.

PITTSBURG, Pa., October 5.—James H. Stone, a young man from Monongalia county, West Virginia, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head on the street tonight. In a letter to his sister found in his pocket he promised to meet her in heaven.

Mrs. Jessie Henderson was at work in her kitchen near the Kentucky line, when she heard her child scream and upon going out was confronted by a masked tramp, who demanded money. Pretending to get it, Mrs. Henderson suddenly turned and poured a pot of boiling water over the tramp's face and head. Then picking up her child she ran to a window, followed by the half-blinded criminal flourishing a large knife. The man then disappeared in a thick

sky. Mrs. Moore's botany, which number, after a year's success in helping the United States mail to be captured and sent to the King's jail. She is a child of honest industries, and is beautiful in form, bright, and intelligent. Early in life she was noted as a dear, but rather wild at the age of 18, was a student with both life and reason. For the past three years she has been engaged in the field of education, and has won a small fortune of her own. Her present home is a large, comfortable house, well furnished, and the garden is a picture of beauty. Best known for her skill in the field of flowers, and the art of growing them.

Our Jury Law.

EDMUND, W. Va., Oct. 9th 1891.

ED. TIMES:

We desire to submit a few remarks on our late "Jury Law," and some rights which are withheld thereby.

A few days since we heard a gentleman of culture and experience remark, "one more Legislature like our last and we are undone indeed." This seems to be the opinion of the people generally, without regard to party, and why is it? You have only to glance at the laws passed last winter, to know the reason.

If there is an act passed which is an improvement on our former laws or a benefit to the people generally, we have been unable to notice it.

The most woeful calamity possible is forced upon us in the new "Jury Law." It will not be possible for us to have a legal jury until after June 1st, 1892. While the interests of the general public must suffer from this state of circumstances, the public is not in the pitiable situation of some individuals, who bear the full, over full, burden of the law.

There are now confined in our jail the Bright boys, on a charge of murder, and they have been there for about one year. The record shows that the State has had these cases continued all this time, and it is understood these boys have always been ready and anxious for a trial.

When we ask why justice is thus tardy in being measured out, we are referred to our new "Jury Law."

We do not desire to pass on the guilt or innocence of any individual, but we feel warranted in saying, if we have heard the evidence correctly from both sides, the Bright boys did no more than any other law abiding citizen who had any respect for himself, his family and his home would do.

The origin of the trouble is said to have been Tracy's forcing his wife, (who is Bright's sister) to submit to the embraces of another man.

Bright notified Tracy not to come on his land after this brutal action, and for requesting Tracy to desist from trespassing, these boys were stoned by Tracy; and finally to preserve their own lives, it is said David Bright shot Tracy.

Did Bright not act properly, if these are facts, of which there can be no doubt? If Bright did not act to the right principle, then many of our brave boys who wore the gray, sleep their last sleep, and many of them carry bullets to-day, on account of a wrong principle. They fought more to repel the invader, than to preserve slavery. Were they right? If so, Bright was right, and if right, then innocent men have had their rights and liberty withheld, all because the legislature did not know how to frame that "Jury Law."

S. B. S.

Built in a Few Hours.

Guthrie, O. T., Oct. 5—Another great rush is over and another city—Cumberland—is born. Where a few days ago not a sign of human habitation existed there is now a city of 5,000 people. When the signal to "go" was given the horsemen dashed at break neck speed for the best lot they could get. Jumping from their horses they would jam a stake into the ground and yell, "This is my lot," while horses ran loose everywhere. Many men were knocked from their horses by tree limbs, sticks in many horses and men fell flat in the rush. There was but one serious accident. Miss Daisy Bullock, of Newberg, was on a fast horse, and, mounting a rocky cliff, lost her hold and threw her against a boulder, gashing her head and fracturing her left leg.

When she regained consciousness she declared it the lot where I fall.

the school section planted on the town site as rapidly as possible. By 6 o'clock the city of tents was in good order, and the foundation laid for a splendid town.

The Game Law.

See. 11 of chapter 62 of the code enacted so as to read as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person in any place to catch, kill or injure, or to pursue with such intent, any quail or Virginia partridge, between the 20th day of December and the 1st day of November following; or any wild turkey between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of September; or any ruffed grouse, pheasant, prairie grouse, parakee chicken, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of November; or any blue winged teal, mallard or wood duck, or any other wild duck, wild grouse or brant, at any time between the 1st day of April and the first day of October; or any snipe except between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of July; or any woodcock, except between the 1st day July and the 10th day of September. And it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to catch by seine, net or trap, any Virginia partridge. And it shall be unlawful for any person by the use of any pivot or swivel gun, or any other than the common shoulder gun, or by the aid of any nons boat, used for carrying such gun to catch, kill wound or destroy, or to pursue with such intent, upon the waters, bays, rivers, marshes, mud flats, or any cover where wild fowls resort, within this state, and any wild duck or brant.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following is a list of deeds entered to record for the month of September:

A deed from S. L. Brown, Clk Co. et. to Geo. M. Kee for land situated on the Randolph and Pocahontas counties line.

W. C. McClure and wife to James P. Ginger for land on Stamping creek.

Jas. P. Ginger and wife, to Henry A. Ginger for land on Stamping creek.

H. A. Adams executor of J. M. Adam, deed'd to J. Hebdon and H. P. Barnshaw for land near Split Rock.

H. M. Lockridge and wife to Amos and Henry Barlow for land on Knapp's Creek.

H. M. Lockridge and wife to J. B. Lockridge for land on Douthard's creek.

Frank Forgeson and wife to Charles Curtis for land on Back Alleghany.

Charles Curtis to W. R. Sutton for land on Back Alleghany.

Jno. G. Sutton and wife to W. K. Sutton for land on Sittlington's creek.

William Gibson and wife to James Gibson for land on head waters of Elk river.

William Gibson and wife to W. R. Gibson for land on Old Field Fork of Elk.

William Gibson and wife to Wm. A. Varner and wife for land on Old Field Fork of Elk.

Jacob L. Arbogast to Jno. T. Mc- Graw for land near Traveler's Rest.

J. E. Howell to E. D. Tolbot, trustee for steam sawmill &c.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having but placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative power in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to humanity. It is a safe and effective and a decided relief to all human suffering. I will send free of charge to all who desire it this remedy, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send me mail by addressing

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Sabina Kertner, on the 28th day of May, 1891, and recorded in Deed Book No. 22, page 42, I will offer for sale on the

20TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1891, at public auction in front of the Court house in the town of Huntersville, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, a certain tract of land, containing 85 acres, lying on top of Droup Mountain, and adjoining the land of Geo. Callison and others.

The title to said land is thought to be perfect, but I will make such deed only as is vested in me as trustee.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash sufficient to pay expenses of sale, and a bond of Thirty-Eight Dollars, (\$38.00) with interest from 28th day of May, 1891. The residue in two equal payments due in 9 and 12 months from day of sale, with interest from date. The purchaser to give bonds with good personal security, and no deed will be made until all the purchase money is paid.

R. K. BURKS, Trustee.

Sept. 24-41 Printer's fee 87.98

A man practiced medicine for 40 years, and died at 90, Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. ———— Gentlemen: I am in the general practice of law for most 40 years, and would sell all my practice and experience that I have ever seen a preparation that prescribes with as much confidence as I can Hall's Tartar Cut, manufactured by you. Have prescribed many times and its effect is excellent, and I would say in conclusion have yet to find a case of Cancer that would not cure, if they take according to directions.

Truly
L. GORSUCH, M. D.
Office, 215 Summit St.
We will take \$100 for any case of Cancer that is not cured with Hall's Tartar Cut.

Taken internally,
FENEY & CO., Druggists.
Toledo, 75c.

LADIES
Needing children that want buildings
should take
DIAHON BITTERS.
It is taken, cures Malaria, Indigestion.
All dealers keep it.

THE WHOLE WORLD WANTS TO BUY THE BEST!

"THE BEST" FOR YOUR BUSINESS.

OUR FALL & WINTER

buying has been done with a view of offering the best qualities at the best figures.

SUPERIOR GOODS, PRICES THAT WILL SURPRISE

will be found in each department and grade of our immense new line of

MEN'S, BOYS & CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING

OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, STORM OVERCOATS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES

GENT'L FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

YOU CAN REAP A

HARVEST OF BARGAINS,

in any of our departments, and you will find we deal fair and

SAVE YOU "OLLARS."

Do not fail to call when in our city.

DS. L. BARTH & CO., Clothiers,

No. 9, 5th Augusta Street,

Staunton, = = = = = Va.

THE McNAULL

Machine & Foundry Co.

They are Manufacturers of all kinds of IMPLEMENTS for

FARMS, GARDENS & PLANTATIONS,

Such as the CELEBRATED

VICTOR PLOW hertofore known as the OHIO SHAPER, which won the test, held on the Carters farm in Pennsylvania, against all other leading plows in the country.

THE RONCEVERTE HILLSIDE PLOW,

which is widely known and extensively used among the hills of

the two Virginias and Pennsylvania.

THE NOREFLOK GARDEN CULTIVATOR,

which is equaled by no other cultivator in the market.

THE LITTLE GIANT CANE MILL,

which is universally known, as there are hundreds now in use

all over the country, and no farmer who raises cane can afford to be without one at the very small price.

They are kept by all dealers in their implements throughout the Country.

They manufacture POINTS for all plows, generally in use in the country. Also Stove back-walls, Grates, Stoves, Flue Rings, Sash Weights, Large and Small Kettles, Cistern Rings and Lids, &c., &c.

They are manufacturers agents for all kinds of Machinery and Implements.

They do all kinds of repairing promptly, on Wagons, Barn Mills and several machines.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. 9. JOHN E. CAMPBELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, October 22, 1891.

Terms of \$1.00 per year.
Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

No. 13

Official Directory of Pocahontas County

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, Geo. W. Callison.
Clerk Co. Court, R. L. Brown.
Clerk Clr. Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'tee Co. Cr., C. E. Beard.
S. B. Hannah.
Co. Surveyor, G. M. Kee.
Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July; July is a very term.

C. F. Moore. N. C. McNeil.
Moore & McNeil,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals or the State or West Virginia.

L. M. MCCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STOFER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. R. RUCKER,
Attley-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARRUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

D. R. O. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST,
HUNTERSVILLE, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year.
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

D. R. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST.

Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Has located at Marlinton. All calls promptly answered.

Office in the Skiles house.

Hotel by G. W. Wagner,
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Our Hotel is now, large and comfortable, and no pains will be spared to keep a first-class house in every respect. Nurses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.
G. W. WAGNER, Proprietor,

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
For Indigestion, Flatulence, Diarrhea, Peppermint, Mint, Root Beer and General Tonics. Physick recommended it. All dealers are to be thanked and commended for their use on patients.

Greenbrier Male Academy,
LEWISBURG, W. Va.

Faculty:
THOMAS GILDER.
SAMUEL J. COFFMAN, A. M. Principal
HOWARD BALLET, A. B., LL. B.
EDWARD LAIRD.
CHARLES W. BROWN.
E. H. ASHLEY, Surgeon.

The best equipped Classical School in the State.

113 carloads received 1890-91.
New Buildings.
Military Training.

Mindful Home Influence.
Classes begin Oct. 15.

AN IDYL UPON CRUTCHES.

It is to be seen often enough in Central park.

He, pale, emaciated, one of those men who carry a ticket for Charon's ferry-boat in his pocket, and is only loitering a little by the way. She, as full of life as the lilacs near which they sit, graceful to the eye in her beauty as they to the sense in their fragrance. He the weakness she the strength, of the partnership. She was upright as a tall lily stem, with health to pay Time full rent through a long life, he stooped painfully over the two sticks that prop up his nerveless body. Those are the crutches. Now for the idyl.

There was a severishness of life in New York city. North and south had grappled by the throat. War was whipping the tops of commerce until they hummed again. The government cried, "Give! give!" and merchant, manufacturer and artisan toiled and moiled. Even man as had a value in the market; flesh and blood was dear.

A youth and a girl met at a church door, and strooled away together. In the course of the service—for it was the Sabbath day—the minister had invoked the divine blessing upon the Federal arms, and made a passionate appeal to the congregation to aid with purse and person to keep intact the grand old flag, that not a single star should be rent from the union, not one stripe from its field. And hearts had throbbed and eyes had swelled over with tears that morning. There were dollars for the wounded and volunteers for the war in that sermon.

"Is it true that you have bought a substitute, Edgar?"

It was the girl who spoke as the pair turned up Lexington avenue.

"Um!" said Edgar nodding his head affirmatively. "A German, who thought his body and bones worth \$1,000."

She looked straight before her, kicking the point of her parasol with her boot-tips as she walked.

"The last steamer brought 500 emigrants, Georgia. The price of substitutes will go down for a bit. It is a pity I did not wait a little."

"Yes it is."

She said this quite seriously, and stopped before the door of the house she lived in.

"Well, don't look so serious about it," he added cheerfully. "I have put \$1,000 to a worse use before now Georgia."

"Never in your life, Edgar."

"Eh?"

"Never in your life, I say, Edgar." She jumped up two steps, and then turned to confront him. "All the substitutes will be gone after awhile, and then they'll have to call upon us girls to go to the war." If I were drafted I'd not buy a substitute; I'd go."

"I understand you," said he slowly, and leaned against the plaster. "You love your country more than all besides—eh, Georgia?"

She looked down at him with a half perplexed expression in her blue-colored eyes, and just then some leaves from the creeper that clambered the front of the house came fluttering to the ground between them. Stooping, she picked a red one up and held it to him by way of diversion. "Is not that a beautiful color?"

"It is red—a very suggestive one just now, and quite apropos of our conversation, Georgia. Give it to me. That will be a leave-taking.

The war went on, but his country could spare him now.

his voice; it was not hard to see that he was angry.

"You understand me in part, Edgar. It is the worse part that you understand; the better escapes you."

"No, I think not, Georgia." He pushed his hat back from his face and gazed steadily at her. "You believe honestly that it is on my account, for my good name, that you are solicitous. Come, now, some of your girl friends have been twitting you with my inglorious proclivities for a whole skin, contrasting the patriotic nobleness of their sweethearts with the selfish pusillanimity of yours. The thought has grown up in your brain that by and by it will be said to you, 'Your husband bought a substitute when he was drafted; you married a man who, when old and young were going to the war, sheltered himself behind his dollars.' Well now, Georgia, listen to me."

"Stop a moment Edgar. Tell me, have you never felt any of this for yourself? No one has ever twisted me as you say, but I have thought not in my brain but in my heart, where all my thoughts of you grow, Edgar"—her cheek flushed, but she spoke resolutely—"that hereafter men may twist you, and you in turn twist me, because when our country cried out loudly, and fathers and brothers, aye, even to the very school lads, took their lives in their hand and answered the cry, I perverted love to selfishness, and so stopped your ears that I left you to be one that men could point at and say, 'He stopped at home!'"

"Edgar B—" The hospital aid read the name from a pass presented to him by a lady who applied to see a patient. "Edward B—, No. 5 ward, madam; sixth bed on the right."

The hospital was clean enough and tidy, considering its crowded state, but the smell of chloride of lime and carbolic acid could not altogether quell the sickly odors that drives in waves through a military hospital.

"Not dead. Oh, no, madam; he's asleep. He was rather more favorably thought of this morning. Both legs amputated at the knee."

"He is not dead, but sleepeth?" Unconsciously she quoted holy words in her heart, that seemed one while to stand still, and then to throb until her breath failed. "That will be a leavetaking, won't it?"

The red leaf that had fluttered between them rose in her memory, and the words and the look that accompanied them.

He opened his eyes and another pair are looking into them. A pair of eyes! Ah, no; a soul is looking through them, a soul that measures every variation of intelligence in his—marks when the strangeness of surprise dissolves into the new shape of recognition, when the haze of pain clears up into the distinctness of comfort.

Not a word is spoken. Only the faces lie there touching on the pillow, and only the eyes move, searching every line of each face, saying, in unspoken language, "We are to gather."

Together! Yes. There should be no more leavetaking till the dual one. So Georgia resolved, and while death stalked on every side around Edgar B—'s bed he layed. The surgeon said that Georgia saved him. His discharge came.

The war went on, but his country could spare him now.

attacked him and the medical men assigned all that remained of him by anticipation to mother earth.

There was no pain; life would born out gently, but there was no hope, and Georgia would not believe them.

She pitched her tent against the shadowy fog, and drew out the spear and buckles to fight for her love. She conquered, too, and when she had aved him the doctor declared he had a constitution of cast steel, and condescended to take the credit of his recovery. It was not much of a recovery after all. Only a tottering from the couch to the window, a lifting from the carriage to a bench in the park, but that was a very great deal to her.

With a faint touch of irony all over-wrapped by a smile of good humor had said to her:

"Never mind, Georgia; you will have to get a substitute now."

And she, brave with a true woman's courage, wise with a true woman's tact, made reply:

"My wedding dress is ready, Edgar. When shall we be married."

She kneeled, and he propped himself upright upon his crutches before the altar. He will never kneel again; the patriot was exonerated—God knows where his knees are—and then they went away. The bride and her cripple! Not a bit of it—the wife and her hero.

He likes that seat by the lilacs on the north side of the lake. The sunlight glitters on the water fringe that trickles from under the feet of the angel of the fountain, and he says it is a figure of his own life, which is running away over the basin watched over by an angel.

The shadow of the lilac lengthen out across the path and touch the grass plot, so she lifts the softly padded crutches and smiles her meaning, "Time to go home, Edgar." Sweet serious face. Verily the martyr has his consolation.

That is the idyl.—Percy Robinson in Harper's Bazar.

FIGS AND THISTLES.

Can your religion be seen?
There are no graveyards in Heaven.

Every man is some kind of a coward.

God's sheep all know their shepherd.

No man is proud who knows himself.

Any work is hard work to a lazy man.

The cross can only be seen from a cross.

Every sin is a stab at the heart of Christ.

Keeping sin in the heart keeps Christ out.

"They that sow in tears shall reap in joy."

Every good man builds his own monuments.

How to make hard work easy: Do it for God.

All the suicides in the Bible were backsliders.

Heaven is a prepared place for a prepared people.

Anybody can succeed who will keep close to God.

The apple you mustn't have always looks the sweetest.

The devil hates the man who minds his own business.

God will not come into the heart through the back door.

The greatest miracle of the present time is a holy life.

"Evil shall beat the violent man, to overthrow him."

There is nothing sadder on earth than an unhappy child.

The way Jesus reached the masses was by going to them.

The only thing that will make anybody good is love to God.

People do not grow in grace by looking at the faults of others.

The way to Heaven is certain and sure for those who will start now.

The less religious people have more they insist upon others having.

The devil loves to hear the man who won't pay his debts talk in church.

No man has given up anything for Christ who has not given up his sins.

The praying don't mean much when the pocket-book won't say amen.

"The Lord is righteous; He hath cast asunder the cords of the wicked."

Babes in Christ sometimes die because they are fed with watered milk.

A woman can be more dangerous on a bicycle than when she throws at beans.

When the devil�es for men he baits for their hearts not their heads.

No man can fully respect himself as long as his ways do not please God.

The Holy Ghost in the heart is the river of life flowing through the soul.

Good men are hated because their lives tell sinners that they are wrong.

Every time you say, "I can drink or let it alone," the devil will say "Amen."

You don't help God any by making home dismal for the children on Sunday.

One of God's ways of taking hold of us Himself is by giving us friends to love.

Angels probably never get tired of looking at people who are happy in God.

If you want to bring down the sinners outside of the church shoot at those in it.

When a man knows that God is with him it takes a good deal to discourage him.

The sun did a good deal of abiding before there was anybody here to notice it.

People who expect to praise God in Heaven ought to begin to do it here on earth.

Nowhere in the Bible has God promised to protect anybody on the devil's ground.

Being a Christian in earnest means that you have become a brother to every man.

The Lord will never be half as hard on the faithful Christian as he is on himself.

The man who professes to be a Christian ought to work continually at the business.

College President—All the boys have attended prayers regularly this week.

Professor—Not one has missed for two weeks.

President—Humph! Some infernal mischief is brewing.

"What kind of seed ought I to plant, Uncle Si, to get a good squash crop?"

"Squash, o' course. What did you suppose—block?"</p

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. 9. JOHN E. CAMPBELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, October 29, 1891. Subscription, \$1.00 per year. No. 14

Official Directory of Pocahontas County

Judge of Circuit Court & Commissioner of Appeals.	Gen. W. Calhoun
County Court.	S. L. Brown
Probate Court.	J. H. Patterson
Commissioner.	C. O. Atchison
Circuit Court Clerk.	H. B. Hannah
Ch. Register,	G. M. Kee
	Geo. Baxter

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 2d Tuesday in June and 2d Tuesday in October.

Probate Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July to every term.

C. F. Moore. N. C. McNeil,
Attorneys-at-Law.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

R. ELLIOTT.
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

A. STOFFER.

Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
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H. RUCKER.

Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
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J. W. ARMICKLE.

Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

D. G. J. MITCHELL.

DENTIST,
Montgomery, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County at least once a year.
The exact date of his visits will appear in the paper.

E. L. H. NEWMOUTH.

GENITENT DENTIST,
Huntington, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County in early Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. H. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Resident at Martinsburg. All calls promptly answered.
Come to the White house.

Hotel by G. W. Wagner,
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Our Hotel is large and comfortable and we have all the latest improvements for the comfort of our guests.

Our rates are reasonable.

Our rates are reasonable.</p

Huntersville, W. Va.

October 29, 1891.

WASHINGTON LETTER

From our regular correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—

A delegation of prominent Tennesseeans were here this week to see Mr. Harrison to promote U. S. District Judge F. S. Hammond, of the West Tennessee district, to the bench of the new Circuit Court.

Secretary Blaine's man, Joseph A. Manley, was here this week, and it is believed that he brought a confidential verbal message to Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Harrison has succeeded in corralling Fred Douglass, who since he was kicked out of the Haytian mission has shown a disposition to use whatever influence he possessed with the negro voters of the country against Mr. Harrison. Not only has Mr. Harrison gotten a flat footed public avowal of support from Douglass, but he is also supposed to have been at the bottom of the plot which Douglass made in a speech here this week upon Secretary Blaine and his management of the unfortunate Wile St. Nicholas matter. Douglass claims to have documents in his possession that would, if published, show the Department of State in a very different light from which it is now viewed. Mr. Harrison may be the warm friend of Secretary Blaine that he professes to be, but it is nevertheless a fact that Mr. Harrison's friends invariably when saying in public something nice about him add something either directly or by implication derogatory to Mr. Blaine.

Representative Mills, who made nineteen speeches in Ohio, is now resting in this city preparatory to taking part in the campaign in Massachusetts, where he is under engagement to make six or eight speeches. Mr. Mills reports Governor Campbell's prospects as growing better every day. Speaking of his prospects on the free coinage of silver Mr. Mills said: "I am convinced that the best interest of the party demand that tariff reform shall be made the principal issue in the present fight, and as nothing practical can be accomplished in the way of silver legislation, during the next Congress, there is no use to agitate the subject now."

Death of Mr. J. Howard C. Arbogast

The death of this young man occurred on Tuesday last, the 13th inst., in this place. He was a son of Mr. Frank Arbogast, of Traveler's Rest, Pocahontas county, and came to Lewisburg in August with his father, the late Mrs. Agnes lava May, without whom he expected to board the winter and attend the Greenbrier M. & P. Co. Shortly after his arrival here he was taken ill with pneumonia at the Hospital Hotel and died. For weeks he was ill, but a couple of weeks ago he began to be convalescent and was about to leave here and return to his family home. On Saturday, however, he became ill again and was again confined to the hospital. His condition grew worse until death. He was a quiet, well-liking青年, and his death was a loss to his friends.

He was buried in the cemetery of the Methodist church, just below the hill on which the hotel stands. His remains were removed to the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church, where they now rest.

He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Arbogast, of Traveler's Rest, and a brother of Mr. Frank Arbogast, of Lewisburg.

He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Arbogast, of Traveler's Rest, and a brother of Mr. Frank Arbogast, of Lewisburg.

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on the first
Tuesday in June
October.
on the 1st
y, March, October
in July July in

Craig is not a Mongolian, my dear.
He is rich and good looking and
clever as can be."

"Bah!" said Amy, as she knotted
her veil above the fluffy coil of blonde
hair. "I almost hate him already."

"That is what he said about you!"
Beulah observed, coolly.

"Then he has some sense," Amy
replied. "Come, Beulah, let us
alone! There is no use of trying to
strike an Austrather-Craig alliance
just for the sake of raking up the
family arms. What do we Ameri-
cans care for the duke of Anstruther
and the earl of Craig? My grand-
father kept a shop, you know, and
Henry Craig was a wholesale shoe
manufacturer. You might as well
let us go on being common. There!
I'm all ready. Where's Dicky?"

An infant warwhoop in the hall
was her reply.

With the small author of that yell
she went to the merry-go-round pavilion,
but the ring of flying animals
had just started and Amy and
Dicky sat down to wait. Near them
was a little girl a perfect fairy, in
white, with long floating hair and
pleading eyes.

"Please, Uncle Bert, won't you
let me go?" she coaxed a gentleman
beside her. "I won't get hurt. See!
There's Nellie Graham riding a cam-
el all alone. Please let me go!"

"Charlotte, you mustn't ask me,
dear. Your mother told me to take
care of you, and I don't know what
she thinks of merry-go-rounds. I
couldn't think of letting you go
alone."

The child was silent; but Amy
saw great tears rolling down her
cheeks, and said, very quickly: "If
you don't mind, your little girl can
go with me. Dicky, you'll
take care of her, won't you dear?
Dicky's an old merry-go-roundet."

"With pleasure, Charlotte. May I
ask Uncle Bert?"

"Do you think it is all right?"
the gentleman inquired, looking at
Amy.

"Oh, yes; it is perfectly safe.
Let her go. She will enjoy it."

The going-mug, and Dicky held
out his hands. "The Little Fisher
woman" was ground out gayly
from the organ, and Charlotte
climbed the camel.

A few days her companion de-
parted. It was five o'clock when
she left New York, with the
rest of the passengers.

"I am bound to remain," said
Dicky, "until the 15th. We have
no other place to go, and we
will be here."

"I am bound to remain," said
Amy, "until the 15th. We have
no other place to go, and we
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no other place to go, and we
will be here."

Round and round they went.
"How do you like it?" Amy asked.

He shook his head.

"I feel like a singing top," he
said, dubiously.

"Better sit down," she said, but
he did not move.

Once more they spun around.

Amy's escort uttered a low excla-
mation and staggered against the
feet of the horse.

"I am horribly giddy," he said,
faintly.

"Take care!" she cried, reaching
out her hand. "This way!"

He took a step toward her. His
face was deadly pale.

"Good heavens!" he cried. "How
horrible this is!"

The next moment there was a cry
from the spectators in the pavilion.
He had fallen at the feet of the
horse and the flying wheel flung
him off with terrible force upon the
floor.

There was wild excitement in a
moment.

Amy felt herself getting deathly
sick when she saw him lying there
motionless.

The organ stopped. Everybody
rushed to the scene of the disas-
ter.

"He is badly hurt, I'm afraid,"
Amy heard some one say. "Who is
he? Where does he live?"

"He is my Uncle Bert," said lit-
tle Charlotte, bursting into tears.
"We live a long way from here, down
at Ventnor."

"Take him to a hotel," some one
suggested.

"This gentleman is a friend of
mine," said Amy with a sudden res-
olution. "Will some one call a car-
riage from the beach? I will take
him to my sister's house."

The poor fellow never spoke or
moved till long after he had been un-
dressed and put to bed in Mrs.
Stuyvesant's spare bedroom.

Beulah was out when Amy ar-
rived. When she heard what had
happened she simply said:

"Well, upon my word, Amy!
That is like you. Who is he?"

"I—I really don't know," Amy
replied, with a vivid blush; "but I
am sure he is a gentleman."

Beulah started and went up to
look at the poor man who was ly-
ing on the bed with consciousness of
the form. The doctor was with
him and a nurse whom Amy had
got somewhere.

Patith looked at the pale face
with its regular features and close
curly brown hair, and the other
doctor's eyes met his.

Amy was smiling again. She
had a perfect vision of the dead
body of Uncle Bert.

"So much the better," she said.
"I am bound to remain," said
Dicky, "until the 15th. We have
no other place to go, and we
will be here."

"I am bound to remain," said
Amy, "until the 15th. We have
no other place to go, and we
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"I am bound to remain," said
Dicky, "until the 15th. We have
no other place to go, and we
will be here."

ing, when she brought in a pretty
blue and white Saxony bowl, "you
have never told me your last name."

"It is Anstrather," she said, with
a sly little smile.

"Good heavens!" he cried. "What
a fool I have been!"

"There! there!" she said. "You
are spilling your broth."

"Do you know," he went on, "I
once refused to be introduced to your
My aunt, Mrs. Stewart Stuyvesant
—"

"Yes, I know!"

"She wanted me to marry you."

"How absurd—wasn't it?"

"Do you think so?" he asked aux-
iously. "I don't."

Amy blushed furiously.

"You are to be quiet you know,"
she said.

"I won't be quiet,—I can't. I lie
here every day, looking at you with
a longing that is eating my heart
out. I wan' to know what you are
going to do with me when you get
me well!"

"Take you to the merry-go-
round," said Amy, sippantly.

"Never!" he said, pushing away
his broth. "Are you going to mar-
ry me? Because, if you aren't I may
as well lay down and die now when
it will be easy for me."

"You are not going to die now,"
she said, softly. He reached for
her hand and drew her down.

"I love you," he whispered, look-
ing full into her fair face. "Will
you marry me, Amy?"

Her answer must have pleased
him for his face shone radiantly and
when Charlotte came in a little later
with a bouquet for Uncle Bert, he said proudly:

"See here, Puss! Come and kiss
your new auntie."

HE DIDN'T GET THE BETTER
OF PAT.

"Some time ago I was trading in
a village store," writes a correspon-
dent, "when one of the clerks came
to the junior partner, who chanced
to be waiting on me, and said:
'Won't you please step to the desk
a moment? Pat Flynn wants to
settle his bill and insists on having
a receipt?'

The merchant was evidently in
no mood. "Why, what does he want
of a receipt?" he said; "we never give
one. Simply cross his account on
the book; that is receipt enough!"

"I told him," answered the
clerk, "that he is not satisfied. Yet
he is a better man than I."

So the proprietor stepped to the
desk, and after greeting Pat with a
smile, "Morning," said, "You wish to
settle your bill, did you? To which
Pat replied firmly, "Affirmative."

"Well, in the event of others
paying you a visit, you may
keep your receipt, and when
you are done, I will give
you a receipt."

Pat declined the offer, and the
proprietor said, "Very well, you
may keep your receipt, and when
you are done, I will give
you a receipt."

sion and necessary space, I am
your readers with a little more gu-
on the above subject.

I am prepared to say after three
years experience, that horns on cattle,
are a nuisance, and I will have
none of them. In former articles
this subject I asserted that there
was not one single good reason,
their retention, but every reason
being rid of them. I hold the same
views yet, and it is steadily grow-
and being adopted by all consider-
ate and reasonable stock handlers.
The cruelty consists in retain-
horns for the injury, suffering and
damage they cause themselves,
say nothing of the injury they
other animals, as well as dan-
or loss to their owners, would
ought to be sufficient reasons
their removal.

The opponents to dehorning
more properly dehorning make
very weak argument such as that
nature gave them and so
wise purpose, and we should not
interfere or change the laws of nature.
Then was a cruel operation.
Any fair reasoner will at once
see the nonsense of this argument
for, without the changing of
laws of nature by two other men
very familiar to all cattle and
raisers, we would be in a sorry
dition to day, and they are
and longer recovering from the
feats of said change, than those
that have been dishorned.

In their wild state, horns
given them as a means of defense
which is entirely unnecessary in
domestic state. Besides their care
and management was put on
in the hands of mankind.

As an evidence that horns
go, I find quite a number of
most prominent stockmen in
neighborhood, besides other
are planning to have the horns
moved this fall, and I have been
told by many of them to do
on their cattle. So I have in
one of Dr. W. H. Lovitt's ch-
that has a capacity of taking
horns at the rate of one per
or 600 per day.

This machine does away
great deal of the cruelty that
is induced by the saw, as it does
work in one fifth of the time
of a man with the saw across the
motion of the saw across the
as punishment the instant inci-
ering of the horn with the
I will also have his "Pat Fe-
head Holder," which works
and can be carried on a big
plow to place, and which in
the speed and operation.

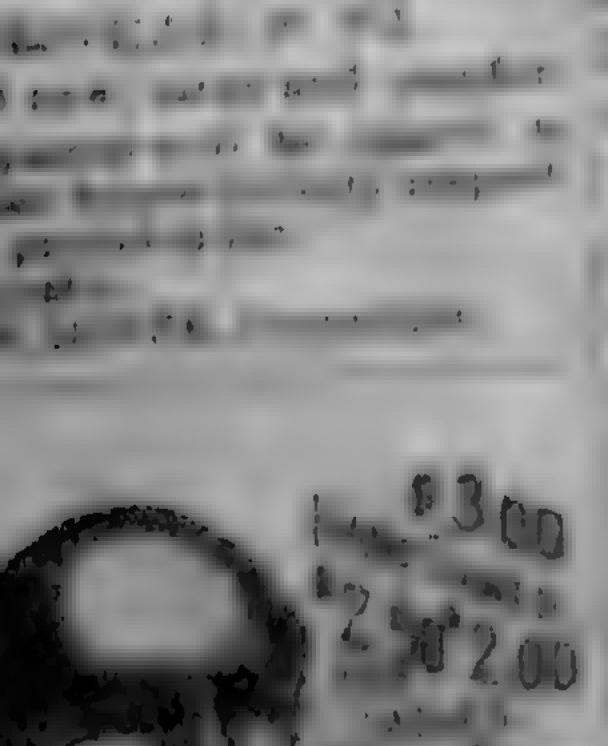
Pat is doing well, and when
he is well, he should be kept
and where they can bat-
and where they can bat-
and where they can bat-

and where they can bat-

and where they can bat-

and where they can bat-

and where they can bat-



DOUGLAS
HOE

Attorney
for the People

DOUGLAS
HOE

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Huntersville, W. Va.

November 5, 1891.

Citizens of Pocahontas Co.

We are authorized to say that the people of this county, who oppose additional taxation that may be avoided, and consequently oppose moving the Court House from its present location to Marlinton, think that the voters should hear the matters involved publicly discussed before the day of voting. Those opposed to the movement have selected Mr. C. F. Moore as an exponent of their views and he will address the people of the county at the following times and places:

Lodelin, school house Friday Nov. 27th, 1 p. m.; Hillsboro, Saturday, Nov. 28th, 2 p. m.; Edney, Tuesday, Dec. 1st 1 p. m.; Frost, Wednesday, Dec. 2nd, 1 p. m.; Dunmore, Thursday, Dec. 3rd, 2 p. m.; Travelers' Bazaar, Friday, Dec. 4th, 1 p. m.; Green Bank, Saturday, Dec. 5th, 1 p. m.; Huntersville, Monday, Dec. 7th, 2 p. m.

Any gentleman who desires to divide time with Mr. Moore at any of these places is cordially invited to do so. The voters are the parties interested and should not miss these discussions.

THE ELECTION.

Major McKinley Defeats Governor Campbell in Ohio by 20,000 Votes.

Elections were held in 13 states. In Iowa, Massachusetts, Maryland, New York and Ohio Governors were elected. The Democrats elected four out of the five.

Ohio gave McKinley, republican for Governor, 20,000 plurality. The Republicans claim from 40 to 50 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

Maryland elects a democratic Governor by 20,000 plurality. The Legislature Democratic.

New York 40,000 for Democratic Governor, and the Legislature about evenly divided.

Massachusetts and Iowa elected Democratic Governors.

Pennsylvania goes republican by 40,000.

Virginia is all Democratic.

Kansas and Nebraska make small republican gains.

New Jersey democratic.

Illinois is still republican.

California is about evenly divided with a small republican majority.

A few other states elected for republicans, and from 10 to 20 for democrats.

Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin are still in doubt.

North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina are still in doubt.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana are still in doubt.

Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia are still in doubt.

Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas are still in doubt.

Florida, and the District of Columbia are still in doubt.

Arizona, Colorado, and Wyoming are still in doubt.

Utah, Montana, and Idaho are still in doubt.

Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho are still in doubt.

North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska are still in doubt.

South Dakota, North Dakota, and Nebraska are still in doubt.

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HOME NEWS

We had a fine rain Tuesday night, the 1st for several weeks.

Mrs. Q. W. Poage and A. D. Gay, of Edray were in town today.

Mr. R. R. Hannah, of Greenbank, was in town Tuesday night.

Alexander McChesney and Miss Matilda Jordan, colored, of this place, were married today.

Rev. J. F. A. Lautenschlager will preach at Sunset, next Sunday at 3 o'clock.

Bishop Peterkin, preached a very able sermon to a large audience, in the Presbyterian church Sunday night.

Mr. E. D. McClintic, who has been visiting relatives in this County for several weeks, will start for his home in Seattle, Wash. next week.

Mrs. Mollie and Gertie Smith and Jessie Bucher, of Dunmore, accompanied by Char. E. Steinzeiger, Esq., called at our office one day last week.

Hillbilly Chops.

Fred Beard and N. C. McNeil, spent Sunday in town.

Rev. D. S. Sydenstricker, assisted by S. L. Wilson, are holding an interesting meeting at this place.

Mr. F. A. Beuick, dehorned 290 cattle last week and will dehorn 108 more Tuesday.

Mrs. Preston Clark was called home by the serious illness of her father.

Mr. Tom Bartlett gave a cabbage pollard last Saturday night.

Norman Price, of Marlinton, enrolled as a pupil of the F. & M. Academy.

PHILLIS.

Dunmore Delights.

Rev. J. F. A. Lautenschlager will preach at Dunmore next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

John Novener, Esq. and wife, have returned from a trip to Richmond, Va.

C. H. Hull and daughter are visiting here.

F. M. Dilley and brother have bought out R. L. Nottingham and will open up a store at Dilley's mill.

S. P. Shultz has moved his saw mill to Wise Metalldia.

Capt. C. H. Swecker, is building a new shop, and will be in it in a week or two.

Mrs. A. H. Moore is on the sick list again.

William Taylor who has been in the far west for 2 years is home

T. H.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Mary Williams, widow of the late Mr. A. W. Williams, of Marlinton, died on the 1st instant. Her remains will be interred in the cemetery at Marlinton, on Friday evening, the 5th instant, at 7 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

It is requested that all persons who desire to pay their respects to the deceased, will do so at the residence of her son, Mr. W. H. Williams, on Main street, Marlinton, on Friday evening, the 5th instant, at 7 o'clock.

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Removal of County Seat.

Croton Luck, Nov. 5th, 1891—

E. D. TIMES: Considering the question of removal of the County seat to Marlinton, it is pertinent to ask

1st. Have we to build a new C. H. soon.

2nd. If so, should it be at Marlinton.

3rd. What the cost.

I think when we consider our present needs, and the development of which we seem to be on the eve, there can be but one answer to the question of building, and in favor of the site at Marlinton it can be said that it is nearer the present and prospective centre of the population, and is especially convenient to the two districts which pay tax (without individual distinction) on 125,000 dollars more property than the balance of the County, and in answer to E. W., I will say that it is the people of these two districts who are especially moving in this matter.

It will be remembered that several years ago a petition for removal was gotten up before there was any talk of R. R.'s, and would have been submitted but for a technical in formality.

With regard to cost, I do not conceive there will be any great difference in the cost wherever built, and if it is conceded that we have to build soon, the money would have to be provided any way. But when we consider the offer of 5000 dollars the scales are at once turned in favor of Marlinton.

This County pays tax on 1,800,000 dollars, and with the new assessment it is expected that the wild lands, held especially by non-residents (foreigners, if you will) will be increased in price. Making the aggregate property more, the excess falling on non-residents. It will be seen at once that a tax of about 70 cents on the hundred dollar will take the amount specified by the commissioners, viz: 15,000 dollars, which the citizens will have to pay. And right here I will say that they can be presented by legal means if thought best, from laying any greater tax. And this tax may not be all laid in any one year. So every voter can see at once, for how much he will be taxed to keep the county abreast of the progress that is going on around us.

E. W. reminds us to act with "sense and soberness," and straightway proceeds to appeal to passion and prejudice and bring matters which have no bearing on the question.

If to benefit ourselves we thereby benefit others (even "foreigners") what but prejudice would prevent. And in adding the cost of the bridge that was and the bridge that is, to our losses is he not begging the question, establishing a precedent for constructive damage that might return to plague. Are we to bind ourselves to the other operations of the past? Is it not true that the race course, etc., etc., as this would be a stupor of the past?

It is also to be desired that the new bridge be so constructed that the old bridge at the same time be removed, so that the new bridge may be used.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6th—The justification of jubilant democrats is giving this town almost as rosy a hue as it had a year ago, when the returns came in from the Congressional elections, and "Well, yes; three out of four will do very well," has become a sort of democratic countersign. It refers, of course, to the election of three democratic governors out of the four states in which governors were elected. Every train brings prominent democracy, and one and all they are of the same opinion—that by this time next year a democratic President will have been elected. Representative Mills said: "In Massachusetts it was a square fight, a contest over a principle, and the doctrine of the democracy was endorsed by the people who believe that our party is the exponent of sound ideas and the correct theories of government.

There is nothing in Ohio to cause

discouragement, though I confess that I believed that Campbell would be reelected. Still Ohio is a republican state. A democratic victory

in a State like Iowa is something to be proud of. Flower's triumph in

New York is a grand one, but it is best not to be too sanguine over carrying that state next year. It is always uncomfortably close, and doubtful in Presidential years. Yet

on a square test I am confident that democracy is stronger in that State than republicanism. Yet we must

overlook no precaution to insure

victory in 1892. We must in the

scriptural phrase, be as wise as ser-

pents and harmless as doves. If

we obey this injunction we ought to

win not only in New York next year,

but throughout the nation." Mr.

Mills has opened headquarters in

one of the uptown hotels for the

Speakerman campaign, and the

other candidates will follow suit in

a few days, as there is but little

more than three weeks left for them

to work.

It has leaked out through the gos-

sip of those high up in official socie-

ty, that Mr. and Mrs. Blaine are

making no social engagements of

any kind, more than four or five

weeks ahead. The reason for this

is that they will, in case of the Sec-

retary's health shows the slightest

sign of breaking down, immediately

leave for a warmer climate, where

they will spend the winter. Should

Mr. Blaine's health or his inclina-

tion lead him to leave Washington

again for an indefinite period, it is

not believed that he would retain

the State portfolio. Indeed this

plea of bad health may be made his

excuse for leaving the cabinet in or-

der that he may become through

his friends, an open candidate for

the Presidential nomination of his

party, as many believe he is certain

to do inside of six months. The

election of McKinley as governor of

Ohio has brought a disturbing ele-

ment into the calculations of both

Blaine and Harrison. They know

that if McKinley is despoiled of the

nomination, as this would be

the case, he will be a strong presi-

dential candidate, and there are good

reasons for believing he is, that he

will go into the convention with a

strong following. Of course press

and political leaders will do their

best to mislead the public, but

the public will be wise enough to

see through them.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. 9.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, December 3, 1891.

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No. 19

Official Directory of Pocahontas County

THE PLEDGE PURSE.

BY EMMA GARRISON JONES.

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Commissioner,	S. H. Hanah
Commissioner,	G. M. Kee
Co. Surveyor,	Geo. Baxter

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 2d Tuesday in June and 3d Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

C. F. Moore. N. C. McNeil.

Moore & McNeil,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

We practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. McCLINTIC.

Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

All practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

D. A. STONE.

W. L. DOUGLAS,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARTHUR.

Attorney-at-Law,
Lexington, W. Va.

All practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Monongalia counties.

Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

D. O. J. CAMPBELL.

Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least twice a year.

The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

R. J. H. WEYMOUTH.

Attorney-at-Law,
Huntington, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least twice a year.

The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

J. W. WAGNER.

Attorney-at-Law,
Huntington, W. Va.

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The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

Hotel by G. W. Wagner,

Attorney-at-Law,
Huntington, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least twice a year.

The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

W. L. DOUGLAS,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntington, W. Va.

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George. He is his father's own son, my handsome Larey, and it would break my heart to see him do wrong.

"It's jollier to drink your social glass, and have your hot toddy when you feel dull," he replied. "My father thinks the pledge a humbug, and so do I."

"Did Larry say that?" asked Mr. Prescott.

"Those are the words, George, and they cut me to the heart. Now, husband, you have never denied me any thing since the day you made me your happy wife—don't deny me this.

Let us banish all sort of intoxicating drinks from our house, and do take your boys by the hand and make them sign the pledge. As their father does they will do willingly." And the little woman put by her sewing, and crossed to her husband's chair took his head in both her hands and laid her cheek against his face. "Now, George, dear, surely you'll not say no to me for the first time will you?"

There was silence for a minute, and then the husband drew the pretty face down and kissed it.

"I couldn't say no, Lizzie. If I wanted," he said. "No man could withstand such a witch as you are."

On the following day Mr. Prescott and his three sons signed the pledge, and the boys took great pride in their gray badges.

Intoxicating drinks were banished from their home, and no one seemed to be one whit the worse for it. If the boys had a cold their mother administered hot mollein tea, and she found the remedy even more efficient than the toddies used to be. The boys seemed more speedily relieved, and had fewer attacks.

Three years went by. Times were hard and money scarce, and Mr. Prescott's business was dull. To make matters worse he had a long spell of sickness, and a heavy doctor's bill.

"I can't see my way out of it," he remarked sitting in his arm-chair one evening, pale face seamed with lines of care, "the building association stock will have to go, and I do hate that tremendously."

"What is it, George, dear? May be I can help you."

The sick man smiled at the little wife, ever so ready with her help.

"No, dear, you can't help me in this; I wish you could," he said. "It is a note, which must be paid before the tenth."

"And to-day is the eighth. What is the amount, George?"

"Three hundred and fifty dollars, and I have not fifty to spare. If it hadn't been for this confounded fever—"

"Hush, my love. Wait till I bring my pledge purse," and his wife darted from the room.

In two minutes she was back, a small purse in her hand.

"This is in my pledge purse."

"My pledge purse. What do you mean?"

"I mean to pay off the note, and if you will let me have a few moments to get the money I will do it."

"I'm afraid you can't do it, Lizzie. You have no cents, and we

haven't any change for a dollar."

may be enough to pay that trouble some note."

Larry obeyed with alacrity, his father looking on with eager eyes as he assorts the dollar notes and piled up the quarters and dimes. When all was told the amount was four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Mr. Prescott looked at his wife, and his eyes filled with tears.

"Why, Lizzie—why, little wife, what can I say?" he began.

She caught his head to her bosom.

"Say nothing, George. I kept my purse for an hour of need, and that hour has come. Pay the note that troubles you, dear, and then get well and strong at your leisure."

Her husband was silent, but the three boys leaped to their feet, and shouted, "Hurrah for the pledge!" until the room rang.

DIRECTIONS NOT EXPLICIT ENOUGH.

"Well, my boy," said the old gentleman, "I understand you've been fighting."

"I was in something of a scrape," replied the youth.

"Well I suppose boys will fight, and there's no use trying to stop it. You don't look much the worse for it."

"Got off pretty light, sure," said the boy.

"Lick the other fellow?"

"Well hardly."

"Um, that's bad. Did you follow your old father's advice?"

"Yes, sir."

"You struck the first blow?"

"Yes, sir."

"And hit him hard?"

"As hard as I could."

"Knock him down?"

"Knock him flat."

"And that didn't end the fight?"

"Well I should say not."

The old gentleman looked puzzled.

"That's funny," he said. "I never knew it to fall when I was a boy."

"Maybe, when you were a boy, the other fellow didn't fall on a brick pile and get up with a half brick in his hand and chase you a mile. That'll knock most any kind of a system silly."

TESTIMONY THAT PERPLEXED A LAWYER.

A case was being tried in a country court. A horse had been stolen from a pasture, and the evidence all pointed to a certain doubtful character of the neighborhood as the culprit. Though his guilt seemed clear, he had found a lawyer to undertake his defense.

At the trial the defendant's attorney expended his energy in trying to confuse and baffle the opposing witness, especially a certain farmer whose testimony was particularly damaging. The lawyer kept up a fire of questions, asking many leading ones and repeated them again and again in the hope of getting the witness into a contradiction.

"You say," the lawyer went on, "that you can swear to having seen this man drive a horse past your place on the day in question."

"I did," said the witness, "but I saw him driving a team of horses."

"You say," the lawyer went on, "that you can swear to having seen this man drive a horse past your place on the day in question."

"I did," said the witness, "but I saw him driving a team of horses."

always carry a gold watch with me when I'm digging potatoes."

"But you have a clock in the house haven't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, what time was it by that?"

"Why, by that clock it was just nineteen minutes past 10."

"You were in the field all the morning?" went on the lawyer, smiling suggestively.

"I was."

"How far from the house is this field?"

"About half a mile."

"You swear, do you, that by the clock in your house it was exactly nineteen minutes past 10?"

"I do."

The lawyer paused and looked triumphantly at the jury at last he had entrapped the witness into a contradictory statement that would greatly weaken his testimony. "I think that will do," he said, with a wave of his hand, "I am quite through with you."

The farmer leisurely picked up his hat and started to leave the witness stand; then turning slowly about, he added:

"I ought perhaps to say that too much reliance should not be placed upon that clock, as it got out of gear about 6 months ago, and it's been nineteen minutes past 10 ever since."

A New Brunswick lady owns a parrot. A new pastor has recently been established over the lady's church, and a few days ago he went to make his first pastoral visit. The front door was open, but the Venetian blind door was closed, and Poll was in the cage just behind it. As the pastor reached for the electric button Poll said in a remonstrant tone:

"Go away, please."

"But I wish to see the lady of the house."

"Go away, please. We haven't a cold bite in the house."

"You are mistaken. I am not a tramp. I wish to see the lady of the house on business."

"Go away!" screamed Poll wrathfully. "Go away, you dirty tramp! I'll call the police. Police! police!"

This was too much for the modest minister, and in considerable wonderment he abandoned his call.

First Duke—I'm going to Washington to-morrow.

Second Duke—What train are you going to take?

First Duke—I am going to take the early train that leaves at 7 o'clock in the morning, doncher know.

Second Duke—I'd like to see you off, old chappie, but that's too early, yer know. All sensible people are in bed by 7 in the morning, yer see.

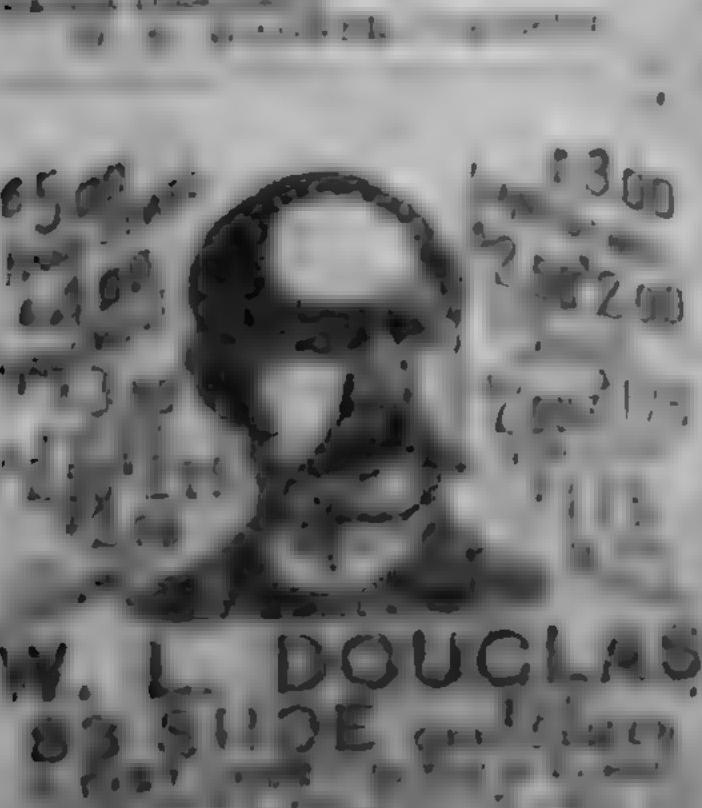
Mother—What in the world has become of the other half of that cake I cut for supper?

Little Dick—You gave it to me, I remember. You asked me if you could have a piece of it, and I said yes.

Old Tom—The place that you're from?

Old Tom—The place that you're from?

Old Tom—The place that you're from?



W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOE DEALER

JOHN E. CAMPBELL.

Editor and Proprietor

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forced at the first office of Hunter-

ville, W. Va., as several class masters,

Huntersville, W. Va.

December 3, 1891.

Steinkuhns is unknown in Ro-

mania, Hung., with its population

500,000.

The number of working-women in

Anglo is about 20,000,000; in the

United States about 1,800,000.

A new tannery just erected at

Belmont at a cost of \$15,000, was

burned down by Monday's storm, and

will have to be built anew.

The striking miners in the Marmon

Company's mines at Raymond City,

will have to vacate the company's

houses under a decision of the Uni-

ted States Court at Charleston.

The places of the strikers have been

filled by non-union men, and the

mines are running full time.

Representative Hyatt, since his

withdrawal, has been working

hard for Mills, whose friends now

claim 20 votes. Mr. Crisp's num-

bers may be less 114 votes, but oth-

ers say that he has not over 85.

The other candidates give no fig-

ures. Only ten days left to settle

it.

Wolra killed three children of

Andrew Gulick last Tuesday at the

iron rolling mills near New Brigh-

ton, Minn., ten miles north of St.

Paul. During the great fire in

Pine county in September great

drives were driven south into Rum-

sey and Anoka counties. The Gu-

lck children wandered from home

into the woods at noon and were at

locked and devoured by the beasts.

At Salem, Va., Charles Watkins,

colored, was sentenced to be hung

January 8 for the murder of his

wife.

This murderous rascal got a

white wife in the west, and then he

killed his colored wife. He remov-

ed to Roanoke county with his wife,

and when his colored wife followed

him there, he murdered her.

Peter Jackson, the well-known pu-

glist, has received a telegram

from London announcing that the

National Club of that city had

agreed to allow him \$750 for expen-

ses if he would come to London and

fight Frank Slavin for a purse of

£100, which they offered. Slavin

was agreed to the match, and, as

Jackson's terms have all been

agreed to, he has positively done so. The fight will take place in

June.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Washington correspond-

ent WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27th—

Monticello, six years old; Ky. Bourbon, four

years old; L. D. Mervin, three years old and a

reception room for a round table, and a refrigerator for hot and cold produce. Mr. Harrison was offended, and he took special care to impress that fact upon the committee. But the committee did not seem to care much, for as the members left the White House on their way over to the State department one of them remarked loud enough to be heard by all, "Who is that man, Harrison, anyway?" Mr. Blaine received the committee in his most cordial manner, and made himself so pleasant that they remained in his office nearly an hour and when they left they nearly paralyzed the staid and dignified employee of the State department by giving three cheers and a tiger for Blaine.

Maj. McKinley also has the Blaine fever. He took advantage of his stay in this city this week to call on Mr. Blaine and to let him understand that he was willing to take the second place on the ticket with him but with nobody else. Mr. Blaine is said to have been very demonstrative at this meeting with McKinley, in the way of placing his arm around his shoulder, etc., but he took particular care not to commit himself in favor of McKinley for an associate on the ticket. This sort of thing can have but one ending—Mr. Blaine must retire from the Cabinet, unless Mr. Harrison will withdraw his claims for a renomination. A bet was made last night in a prominent hotel that Mr. Blaine would resign before Jan. 10.

\$100,000 is big money to pay for a political convention, but that is said to represent the price paid by Minneapolis for the advertising she will get out of the holding of the Republican National Convention, there next June, and that amount, which is to be paid to Ross Clarkson's committee, does not include the price paid for the votes of two committeemen and the incidental expenses of the delegation here.

Much interest is already expressed in the meeting of the Democratic National Executive Committee, which will be held here December 8, to fix the time for the meeting of the full committee to select the time and place for holding the next National Convention. Washington, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Minneapolis, New York and Detroit are already in the field.

The first applicant for a loan under the Farmers' Alliance sub-treasury scheme made his appearance at the Treasury Department this week.

He was from Hartford Co., Maryland, and was not very positive

what he wanted, further than that he wanted as much money as the \$18 cash, which he said he had, would pay the interest on, and he told the clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office, to whom the application was made, that his farm would be

security for the principal of the loan. He was very much disappo-

inted when told that Uncle Sam was at present himself a borrower instead of a lender.

If the statements made by Califor-

nia and New York republicans Na-

tional Committee of that party be

accepted, and there are good rea-

sons for believing that they stated

the situation just as it appeared to

them, there is little chance for the

electoral votes of either of those

States being cast for the republican

nominee next year. And according

to the same source of information

the same is true of the other states

of the Union, excepting the South

and the West, where the situation

is more difficult to determine.

There is no reason to suppose that

the same is true of the South, as

the South is more or less a unit in

its politics, and the South is more or

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Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	1 yr.
One cent	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00
Two cent	2.00	4.00	6.00
Three cent	3.00	6.00	9.00
Four cent	4.00	8.00	12.00
Five cent	5.00	10.00	15.00
Six cent	6.00	12.00	18.00
Seven cent	7.00	14.00	21.00
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Nine cent	9.00	18.00	27.00
Ten cent	10.00	20.00	30.00

Banking business not exceeding five
Dollars twenty-five cents for each inser-
tion, and five cents a line for each addi-
tional line.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, \$1.00 in advance, after
6 months, \$1.25, after 12 months, \$1.50.
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Entered at the Post-office at Hunters-
ville, W. Va., as second class matter.

Huntersville, W. Va.
December 3, 1891.

THE MAN WHO EXPLAINED.

Some one who was going some-
where with a parrot left the bird in
the capstan a seat in the waiting
room of the Erie depot for half an
hour the other afternoon. The
loudly straining of Polly was soon
discovered by an oldish man who
had his personal effects tied up in
a bundle, and he took a seat beside
the cage. Nothing attracts atten-
tion quicker than a parrot. The
bird sat dozing on his perch, and
his general appearance was nothing
to brag of, but he soon began
to draw. A mild looking middle-
aged man approached with a smile
of anticipation on his phiz and ask-
ed:

"Does your parrot speak many
words?"

"Not very many," replied the other.
"About all he can say is to call
you a cheese faced idiot and in-
quire when you're going to hang
yourself!"

"Yes—ahem—yes!" stammered the
mild looking man, and that finished
him.

The next interviewee was a fee-
ble, marmally woman, who had
been to the infirmary before.

"Ahh! You have a parrot! I
also claimed mine came to halt.
He's not a very old bird!"

"Please!"

"Talk much?"

"Not so very much. About all he
can do is to ask you to pull down
your vest, wipe off your chin and
clean the racket."

"Well, I'd never be in if I own
a bird," she retorted as she sash-
ayed with her head up.

The third corner's cheeks were
out-colored with crimson, and he
was grinning. He was a slender
boy with his hands clasped be-
hind his head, and it was evident he
had way the morn stepped and run-
est:

"Is that a talking parrot?"

"No."

"Isn't talking any just now?"

"Not just this minute, but he'll
break out pretty soon and want to
know why in Texas you make ab-
use of yourself by wearing mutton
chop whiskers. He's always hated
'em."

"Two, oh! See. Curious bird!"

Although nature fashioned him
so that he was naturally atoned
for the sins of his parents, and attuned
to the needs of his household, he
was nevertheless a wondrous boy.

"I'm not a parrot," he bawled for
the last time, and then he was gone.

He was followed by a woman who
had been to the infirmary before.

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the last time, and then she was gone.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. 9. HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA., December 10, 1891.

Official Directory of Pocahontas

HUNTERSVILLE, West Virginia, Thursday, December 10, 1891. Subscription, 15 days \$1. No. 20

ONE WOMAN'S WAY..

"It's no use, I've worn all the last off clothes I'm going to."

There was no sign of irritation or distress in the girl's bright face as she made this assertion. She sat in the centre of a heap of discarded apparel. There were frayed and spotted velvet skirts, satin and silk waists, strained out and threadbare in almost every seam, buttoned and bedraggled gossabins, and raveling, crumpled ribbons and torn lace.

"What do you intend to wear?" Florence Audubon's only companion on this occasion was her married sister, Mrs. Paul Greenman, whose pretty eye sparkled valuable solitaire, and whose fingers were encrusted with costly jewels. Mrs. Greenman's tone was cold, and the smile you her faultless lips was almost a sneer.

"I don't mean anything unkind, Julia," Miss Annable replied, "but the truth is, I am not comfortable in second-hand clothing."

"Blanche would be edified at your remarks, Florence," said Mrs. Greenman; "it was no easy task to get these things together," she added with increased hauteur. "You know very well that my maid expects every garment I discard, and so does Blanche's."

Notwithstanding her protest, the young lady had selected the least injured of the velvet skirts, and had begun to rip off the braid. But she threw down her scissors now and stepped out of the debris.

"That settles it, Julia," she said with shining eyes, with no other indication of excitement. "I will sort those tags and jags, and velvet gowns' into bundles, and you and Blanche need not disappoint your maids."

"What stupidity, Florence!" Mrs. Greenman hastened to say. "You know that we want you to have our things. You have made lovely costumes many times out of the poor material there that is there."

The lady's tone was a little more conciliatory. She evidently had some reason for not wishing her sister to carry out her threat.

"These things are much more suitable for your maid than for your sister, Julia," Miss Annable replied, as she set about her task.

"Perhaps you think that your sisters should keep you supplied with new clothes?" said Mrs. Greenman.

"No, I do not; but I will tell you what I do think?" Miss Annable responded, with heightened color, but in cool tones. "I think that you and Blanche ought to be willing that I should earn my own wardrobe."

"I don't understand you, Julia," she said, "but I suppose you do."

"The only way I could pay you for the things you would be compelled to give up professionally, for instance, would be to play for a party."

"I don't understand you, Julia," she said again, "but I suppose you do."

"The only way I could pay you for the things you would be compelled to give up professionally, for instance, would be to play for a party."

"I don't understand you, Julia," she said again, "but I suppose you do."

been generally compensated for as long you have ever done for either of us," and Miss Greenman waved a jeweled hand toward the bundles in the centre of the room.

"Julia, I will find out what a professional pianist will charge for playing the same number of hours that I do," Miss Annable began again, calmly. "Then, not being a professional, I will play for you and Blanche for just half that amount."

Mrs. Greenman rose, picked off a few bits of the thread from her handsome black silk dress—she had been driving a tiny bit of it—and proceeded to array herself for the street.

The room in which this conversation took place was the fourth story back of a so-called fashionable boarding house, and this was Florence Audubon's home. Her father and mother were both dead, the former having survived the wreck of a large fortune only a few weeks. Their frequent assertions that sister Florence was exceedingly poor, however, and could not be induced to make a home with either of her relatives, were in the main true. Miss Annable could have made herself useful in either of these establishments, but her liberty was far too precious to jeopardize by any such arrangement. Here in the sky-pit for certain hours of each day were her own, her very own.

A few hours later Miss Annable was driving in the park with some friends. She passed bath of her sisters, and their recognition, though

calculated to deceive her companions, was understood by her. Julie had communicated with Blanche, and they had both shown their displeasure in as marked a manner as the circumstances would permit.

"I am prepared for anything but tags and jags," Blanche told her sister, and I beg you to believe that I should not have removed your cast-off garments so long if it had not been for keeping the peace. Let me tell you what else I am willing to do. You say that some of the costumes I have made from the dresses you have flung wearing have been very pretty and stylish. I will hold myself ready to make over the best of them for you to wear again, and I will do it in my best manner."

"And be paid for it?"

"Certainly, like any other dress maker."

"And you wish me to understand that you will not play for one of my parties again unless you are paid for it?"

Mrs. Greenman's hand was on the knob of the door as she asked this question.

"I wish you to understand that I do not regard your old velvet and silk gowns as a fair equivalent for my services as chief musician," said Miss Annable. "And also, that I not only believe with the Bible that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but that labor is eminently respectable."

The young lady did not estimate her musical talent at its true value. It was, in fact, a case of complete ignorance on the part of the girl, as she had never been taught to count time, nor had she ever been dedicated to the study of the piano.

The old woman would pay her for the things you would be compelled to give up professionally, for instance, would be to play for a party."

"One by her maid, and the other by her master," she said, gazing cos-

ily at the old dame. "I have been waiting a half-hour to ask you to go, and in a business-like and open-handed manner."

"It is not the least singular, Mr. Durivage," said the musician smilingly, "to see why she should be doing heroically, for I am regularly employed to play for Mrs. Van Cortlandt's guests this evening."

The plunge was made, the worst was over, and Florence left that she could look herself squarely in the eye when the evening was over.

"And you—you have struck out in this way for yourself?"

There was a strange quality in the gentleman's voice that his companion did not understand.

"Struck out? Miss Annable has already struck out. That is a good phrase. It requires muscle, I assure you."

"But your sister, Miss Florence?" "They are here. You must have seen them. The next piece is a grand success. Please listen to it critically. It is my own composition."

The music was a success. The applause and excitement that followed its conclusion amounted to ovation. Mr. Durivage drew near the piano and read the title.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, in loud, clear tones, "the name of the original quadrille which has so delighted us is 'Rags, and Jags, and Velvet Gowns'."

There came a time when Florence could tell her friend, Mr. Durivage, the whole story, and the following is the substance of his reply:

"I determined," he said, "to woo and win you that night at Mrs. Van Cortlandt's. I had waited for you from the first day of our acquaintance, but how could I help feeling that you might be like your sisters—aristocratic, pure, proud, regal, and only of appearances. What kind of helpmates would your sisters make if misfortune should overtake their husbands! And then, Florence, I have always maintained that it was just and reprehensible for a woman to be idle and dependent as for a man. As my wife there will be no need for you to continue your professional career, but your talent must never be neglected, and for two reasons: First, because it will always be our greatest source of enjoyment; and next, because every woman should always hold in her hands the means of support."

A Hannibal (Mo.) man bought two pills and put them in his vest pocket. He also bought a small pearl button and put it in the same pocket. When it came time to take the pill he opened his mouth, shut his eyes and gulped one down. He was relieved of his headache and went on his way rejoicing. Afterward, having use for the collar button, he felt in his pocket and found two pills, but no button.

DRY GOODS.

An old lady from wayback remembered to do some shopping. As she looked around the city, she saw a very gay-looking floorwalker approaching her.

"What can I do for you today, madam?"

"I want to see the place where you sell dry goods."

"Well, I can tell you that that

Hotel by G. W. Wagner,

HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Our Hotel is new, large and comfortable, and is well suited to the wants of every guest.

Rooms are well furnished, and the service is excellent.

Breakfast is served at 7 A.M., and dinner at 7 P.M.

Rooms are \$5.00 per day, and meals \$3.00.

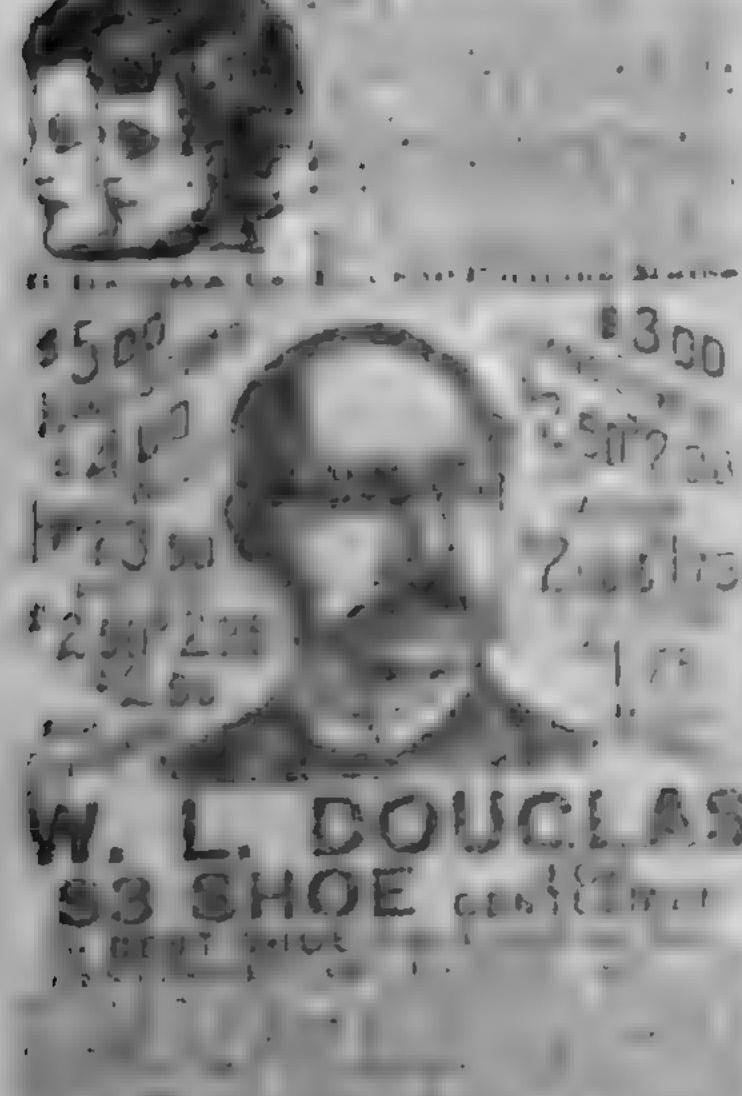
Rooms are \$4.00 per day, and meals \$2.50.

Rooms are \$3.00 per day, and meals \$2.00.

Rooms are \$2.50 per day, and meals \$1.75.

Rooms are \$2.00 per day, and meals \$1.50.

Rooms are \$1.50 per day, and meals \$1.25.



W. L. DOUGLAS
S3 SHOE COMPANY
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Pocahontas Times:

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
Editor and Proprietor.

ADVERTISING RATES

	1 m.	1 m.	1 y.
One month	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Three months	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
One year	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
Half year	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Two months	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

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Hunter'sville, W. Va.

December 10, 1891.

RE-LOCATION QUESTION AT LAST SETTLED.

The question as to where our Court House shall be located, is at last finally settled by the people.

As the result shows that the will of over three-fifths of our people is that Marlinton shall have the Court House, it becomes us as citizens of a republic to bow with deference before the will of the people thus emphatically expressed.

In discussing the issue, through our columns, we have endeavored to be conservative, but we admit that it was with regret that we realized that the County Seat must seek a more central and convenient location to conform to the will of the large majority of the citizens of our County as the vote shows that the desire for a change of location was general throughout the County.

The returns show that the voters were about all at the polls. The result was not occasioned by local prejudice or sectional bitterness. The election was a fair, open, honest expression of the will of the voters. Now, let us lay aside all feeling except good-will, and let each and every one do all he can, by word and deed, to make our county seat what has been so appropriately styled, "the people's town—the principal town of our County."

Our County Court will be convened on next Saturday, Dec. 12th, to declare the result, and we will then have this question finally settled, and leaving old ruts we start on the highway to general prosperity.

As soon as we can make necessary arrangements, we will move our paper to the new city and enlarge it to an 8 col. folio or twice the size it is now, and we trust that the liberal aid of our people, which has heretofore been so generously extended to us, will still be ours, and not ours only, but will be extended to the home of our adoption.

High Tariff Does not Hurt the Rich.

There is one significant and instructive paragraph in the Associated Press synopsis of opinions received from Paris of the effect of the McKinley bill on our trade with France. A Mr Vanbergen, "who annually exports to the United States textile goods to the value of 25,000,000 francs," is quoted as saying: "The new tariff has not greatly injured our trade in high-class goods. Our business in cheaper goods has diminished considerably." In other words, as the Sun and tariff reformers generally have insisted, to the people of moderate means, or the actually poor, neither of whom can afford to pay fancy prices, who are injuriously affected by an unduly high tariff. Being unable to pay, they go without or buy an inferior article produced at a lower price in this country. In either case, they are made to bear the whole weight of the tariff largely. The rich, on the other hand, are not affected.

It is stated here, but denied, that Secretary Foster's health is in a precarious condition. While denying that he is seriously sick, his friends say that he is not well enough to leave his bed, and that

he will not open them. They may object to being called for the benefit of tariff economists, but they do not suffer as the poor. The whole tariff system in this country is aimed with fatal directness at the great mass of consumers, with the practical result of making the burdens of poverty, the privations of small incomes much greater than they need be.—Halloway Sun.

Here is a list of names which have been mentioned as the nominees of the Democratic party for President and Vice President:—Cleveland and Boies, Russell and Boies, Boies and Russell, Hill and Boies, Cleveland and Campbell, Hill and Campbell, Gorman and Campbell, Gorman and Boies, Russell and Gray, Flower and Campbell, Flower and Gray, Hill and Gray, Cleveland and Gray, Flower and Vorhees.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4th.—The very spirited contest for the Speakership of the House of Representatives will close with the selection of one of the candidates by the democratic caucus which will be held tomorrow, but it will be years before it is forgotten. There have been many things to cause it to be remembered, not the least of which is the large number of candidates that will remain in the field up to the last—this is of itself highly creditable to the democratic party as an organization, as it is a party that does not tolerate bossism, but gives every man in its ranks an equal right to aspire to any honor within its gift. Another thing about it that will not soon be forgotten is the action of the republicans in trying, by misrepresenting innocent remarks made by democrats, and in many instances by the outright manufacture of statements to create a feeling of antagonism between the friends of the several candidates—they succeeded but too well in some instances.

Whoever is selected for Speaker, the attempt will be made in certain quarters to make it appear that the selection makes certain the nomination for President next year of some one of the gentleman who have been prominently named for that honor. That is another republican scheme. There is not the slightest thing to base such a conclusion upon, no matter which of the candidates for Speaker may win. There are, to your correspondent's certain knowledge, men in the ranks of the supporters of each of the candidates who favor Mr. Cleveland, Governor Hill, Governor Gray, Senator Gorman and Governor Boies, so you see what nonsense it is to say that the success of any one of the candidates for Speakership will have any direct effect upon the nomination for President next year. Just as members of Congress have differed in their opinions of the best man for speaker, so will they differ when it comes to selecting a candidate for President. The National democratic convention, and not the House of Representatives, will name the presidential nominees of the party, republican busybodies to the contrary notwithstanding.

Representative Cooper, of Indiana, who originated the Baum investigation in the last Congress says that if Mr. Harrison persists in keeping Baum at the head of the Penruon office he will move for another investigation. Mr. Cooper has secured a large addition to the stock of ammunition which the packed committee of the last Congress refused to allow him to use, and if Baum does not vacate the Penruon office he will see to it that the next investigation does not end with a coat of whitewash.

It is stated here, but denied, that Secretary Foster's health is in a precarious condition. While denying that he is seriously sick, his friends say that he is not well

enough to leave his bed.

Mr. Harrison's friends in the Republican party have been anxious to expect this week that often announced statement from Mr. Blaine that he would not be the candidate of his party, it having been stated here the other day by ex-Senator Sanders, of Nebraska, whose daughter is Russell's wife, that Mr. Blaine would shortly take the public into his confidence; but also, for the Harrison crowd, it seems to be only another false alarm, as Mr. Blaine says not a word, but continues to smile when visiting republicans tell him that they propose nominating him next year.

Attorney General Miller is not an admirer of the newspapers, probably because they have refused to class him as high as his own conceit tells him he should go; therefore it caused no surprise when he tried to cast a slur upon the press, while the argument in the cases against the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff law was proceeding before the Supreme Court. It came about this way. Mr. Stephen G. Clark, of New York, while arguing that the omission of the tobacco rebate clause in the bill as signed by the President invalidated the whole bill, produced a book kept in the Clerk's office showing the record of bills passed by the House, to show that the clause was omitted. In reply to the Attorney General's question, Mr. Clark said he was not advised as to whether there was any law for the keeping of the book. "If there is no such law," said the Attorney General with a sneer, "the book has no more weight than a newspaper publication."

Commissioner Roosevelt is back. He declines to discuss the story that Mr. Wanamaker is after his scalp, further than to say that he stands by everything he has ever said, which is equivalent to repeating big charge against the truthfulness of Mr. W.

A man who has practiced medicine for 47 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1857.
Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they take it according to directions.

Yours Truly
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give \$100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop.,
Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CENTRAL W. VA. MARBLE WORKS

Manufacturers of

HEADSTONES ALL KINDS OF

MONUMENTAL WORK, ALSO

Dealers in

ALL KINDS OF WIRE FENCE

ING.

Lewisburg, W. Va.

E. H. MOORE, Agent,
ACADEMY, W. Va.

BETTON'S.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

PILES.

50c. PER BOX.

Highest TESTIMONIALS.

All Druggists or Medicine Co.

Rec'd of Dr. Price

WHEELMANN & BROWN

Co., 17th Baltimore, Md.

The Great Germ

in the world.

Simple.

Effective.

Wonderful.

Highest TESTIMONIALS.

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The Great Germ

HOME NEWS.

The election at this place passed off moderately quiet.

A special term of the County Court will convene next Saturday.

Mr. Peter D. Yeager, of Huntersville, has returned to the city.

Mr. J. W. Tamm, of Philippopolis, has returned to his home.

Mr. J. H. Patterson has returned from a visit to his family at home.

Mrs. Henry Marion and J. K. Day, of Edray, were in Hotensville today.

The largest vote that was ever cast at this place was cast Tuesday.

C. A. Lightfoot, Esq., of Green Bank and Mr. J. K. Taylor, of Dunmore called in our office to day.

Sus Taylor, an old colored boy, hanged himself in the jail at this place last Thursday morning.

Mrs. R. H. Morris and W. W. Beard, of Academy were in town today.

Capt. J. W. Marshall, of Marlinton has been in town for a couple of days.

Col. Jas. T. McGraw, Mess. Levi Gay and Charley Calloway, of Marlinton were in town to day.

Monday evening a colored boy was lodged in jail at this place for stealing \$3.00 from Jacob L. Arganat at Green Bank.

Mr. H. A. Yeager, called to see us to night (Wednesday) and reports that the election in the Green Bank district passed off quietly.

There were so many persons to town on election day, that it is impossible for us to mention them all so we will not be partial.

Rev. J. A. Lautenschlager will preach at this place Sunday the 9th inst.

A train load of convicts passed through Covington on Tuesday morning on their way to the Hot Springs to labor on the company's works between that place and the Warm Springs.—Allegany Sentinel.

Attorneys C. F. Moore against C. H. removal and H. S. Buckner for removal made very able speeches in the court house Monday, and considering the very rough day there was a good turn-out.

In the Virginia penitentiary there are 200 white men, 726 colored men, 2 white women and 195 colored women, and there were 167 male convicts working outside, making a total of 1,100. The convicts did \$17,170.18 worth of work on railroads during the year.

Hon. S. B. Elkins has donated ten acres of ground and \$20,000 in money towards the founding of a Baptist seminary in the town which bears his name. He says that he can easily raise that much more if necessary to complete it.

About a week ago we sent our agent Mr. J. H. Clark, our subscription accounts at the Academy post office, for collection, and Tuesday we received the respective amounts and a year's subscription in advance with scarcely an exception, for which we return our sincerest thanks, both to our patrons and Mr. Clark for his kind services. We hope dear gentlemen to give you a newspaper worthy your support.

JASPER CARPENTER, of Preston county, claims to be one hundred and forty nine years of age. His family record shows that he was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1782. He was well acquainted with Washington, D. C., Kenton and other early settlers, and was a member in General Braddock's army. His eldest son, who died fifteen years ago, was one hundred years old at the time of his death, and he has a daughter, now residing in France, eighty years old. Mr. Carpenter's memory is good, and he can still tell many stories.

ONE OF THE BOYS.

Dom Pedro, ex Emperor of Brazil, died in Paris on the 1st inst.

Falling walls in St. Paul, on the 1st inst.

Many Persons

are broken down from overwork or household care.

Brown's Iron Bitters

relieve the system, aid digesting, remove

excess of bile and cure malaria. Get them at

the drugstore.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

or

PURE COD LIVER OIL

With Hypophosphites.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Ask for Scott's Emulsion, and let me

know if you will take it in case you accept

a substitute.

Sold by all Druggists.

FOOT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

940 AGAINST 475 SAY THEY WANT THE Court House Removed. MARLINTON,

IS NOW THE COUNTY SEAT OF POCOHONTAS.

ONLY 4 VOTES AGAINST IT IN THE
EDRAY DISTRICT.

91 OVER THE NECESSARY THREE-FIFTHS.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Names of Precincts.	For relocation.	Against relocation.
HUNTERSVILLE PRECINCT,	60	118
FROST "	21	48
BUCKEYE "	76	3
EDRAY "	255	1
SPLIT ROCK "	88	0
ACADEMY "	380	25
TRAVELER'S REPOSE "	30	34
GREEN BANK "	12	210
DUNMORE "	18	36
Total vote cast	940	475

HAY FOR SALE.

I have for sale on Brown's creek on a portion of the farm of W. P. Hogsett, seven stacks of good Hay. For particulars address me at this place. RENICK HOGSETT.

ACME BLACKING is cheaper at 20 cents a bottle than any other Dressing at 5 cents.

A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAYS

because shoes once blackened with it can be kept clean by washing them with water. People in moderate circumstances find it profitable to buy it at 20c. a bottle, because what they spend for Blacking they save in shoe leather.

It is the cheapest blacking considering its quality, and yet we want to sell it cheaper if it can be done. We will pay

\$10,000 Reward

for a recipe that will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. This offer is open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Old furniture painted with

PIK-RON

(this is the name of the paint), looks like stained and varnished new furniture. One coat will do it. A child can apply it. You can change a pine to a walnut, or a cherry to mahogany; there is no limit to your fancy. All retailers sell it.

A Novel Railroad Case.

W. A. Richerson, who keeps a grocery store at Buena Vista, and his clerk, L. J. Campbell, have been arrested on a somewhat novel charge. Some days ago the passenger train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad ran into and killed a bull belonging to Richerson near the Buena Vista Junction. Richerson put in a claim for damages, but the Norfolk and Western authorities, thinking the case somewhat suspicious, sent Detective Farly there to investigate it. Early claims to have obtained a confession from Campbell to the effect that acting under Richerson's directions, he had tied the bull on the track for the purpose of having it killed in order to get damages. At a preliminary hearing both men were sent to jail to await their trial.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town.

Address, U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Rebecoming tired of hearing of the

grumbling about there being no land

or lots for sale in Huntersville, I

have had laid off 50 beautiful build-

ing lots containing nearly one quar-

ter acre each, which I offer for sale

at prices from \$30 to \$75.

J. C. LOURX, Sr.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have made arrangements with Mr. H. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," which will enable all subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a ten-cent stamp for mailing same) to Mr. H. J. KENDALL CO., NEWBURY PARK, Calif., U. S. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million copies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Trust Deed made the 28th day of August 1886 by F. J. Skiles and Jannie B. Skiles and James R. Apperson to R. W. Baldwin, Trustee, and in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County (West Virginia), made on the 20th day of October 1891 "In the matter of R. W. Baldwin, Trustee," appointing the undersigned as Trustee to execute the provisions of said Deed of Trust instead of said R. W. Baldwin, former trustee who is dead, and Richard Baldwin the beneficiary in said Trust Deed, having so requested, I, the undersigned acting as trustee under authority above stated, shall, on

MONDAY, 29th DECEMBER 1891, proceed to sell to the highest bidder at public auction in front of the Court House of Pocahontas County, at Huntersville, W. Va., for

CASH

two adjoining parcels of land of 4 acres each, with the hotel building and other buildings thereon being the ONE ACRES of ground at MARLINTON in said County formerly owned and used as a Hotel property by said James R. Apperson and later by said Jannie B. Skiles, and which is more fully described in said deed of Trust recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of said Pocahontas County at page 403 and following pages of Deed Book No. 17.

URIAH HEVERER Trustee, as successor of R. W. Baldwin, original Trustee. Nov. 26-4 Printers fee 89.60.

Drunkards, or the Liquor Habit positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed.

48 page book of particulars free. Address GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 183 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

Town Lots for Sale in Huntersville.

Rebecoming tired of hearing of the grumbling about there being no land or lots for sale in Huntersville, I

have had laid off 50 beautiful build-

ing lots containing nearly one quar-

ter acre each, which I offer for sale

at prices from \$30 to \$75.

J. C. LOURX, Sr.

If You Have

CONSUMPTION | COUGH OR COLD

BRONCHITIS | Throat Affection

SCROFULA | Wasting of Flesh

dry Disease where the Throat and Lungs are Infested, Loss of Strength or Nerves Power, you can be Relieved and Cured by

SCOTT'S EMULSION

or

PURE COD LIVER OIL

With Hypophosphites.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Ask for Scott's Emulsion, and let me

know if you will take it in case you accept

a substitute.

Sold by all Druggists.

FOOT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, manhood, etc. will send a valuable treatment, sealed, containing full particulars for home care, FREE of charge. A special medical work should be used by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Mounds, Conn.

Many Persons

are broken down from overwork or household care.

Brown's Iron Bitters

relieve the system, aid digesting, remove

excess of bile and cure malaria. Get them at

Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
Editor and Proprietor.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Size	2 m.	4 m.	6 m.	8 m.
One cent	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00
Three m.	2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00
Six m.	3.00	6.00	10.00	15.00
Nine m.	4.00	8.00	12.00	18.00
One-half page	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00

Building materials, not exceeding \$1000, County tax rates for each \$1000, and five cents a mile for each \$1000.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, \$1.00; \$1.00 in advance after November 1st, 1891, after 12 months, \$1.50.

These terms will be strictly complied with.

Entered at the Post Office at Huntington, W. Va., as second class matter.

Huntington, W. Va.
December 10, 1891.

MAN AND WOMAN.

Story of the First Thanksgiving.

The November sun was sinking in the Western skies. Another day had gone and no news from the ship. With darkness a pall of gloom settled over the little band of settlers. There was so much need that the food had to be apportioned.

Burton Laird had married Edward Love's daughter a month previously. She was a beautiful young woman of 20; he a sedate Lieutenant in Her Majesty's army.

As the sun's last beams had faded beyond the Western horizon, prayerful people wended their way to the quiet little chapel on the hill side. Edward Love was too ill to go. At his bedside were Alice and Burton Laird.

"Go, dear children," said the old man, "and pray for relief, for it is well to do so."

And so it seemed to both. They bent and kissed him with that tender affection only born of poverty and parental ties, and then left him. They knelt near the quiet altar and watched the pale lips of the good man utter hallowed words—words faintly heard by the listeners.

The voice grew faint and weaker, as that of starving men must.

Both tried to sing, but the melody of their mourners died away under the roof.

Burton Laird thought his wife leaned more heavily on his shoulder.

Each her voice was silent. Her face whitened under the dim light from the pulpit. Her eyes put on a dying look. She sighed and ceased to speak.

With a gasp she fell forward on his breast. He lifted her in his arms as a dead babe and carried her out into the open air.

The cold, moist gust of sharp wind which swept across her face.

She opened her eyes.

Edward Burton Laird had been strong. As he noted the pallor of her face his anguish overwhelmed him. He called aloud to Heaven to spare the wife of his bosom.

He could not.

He had lived a hard life with his wife, but a hard life is a good life. He had tried to make an honest living, but there is nothing like a hard life.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. 9.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, December 17, 1891.

Terms \$1.00 per year.

No. 21

Official Directory of Pocahontas County

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, Geo. W. Allison.
City Co. Court, S. J. Brown.
City Cr. Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Compt'n. Ct., G. E. Beard.
Co. Surveyor, S. D. Hannah.
Geo. M. Kee.
Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

E. F. Moore, N. C. McNeil.

Moore & McNeil,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. STINTON,

Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. B. BUCKER.

Ally.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,

Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to cases for collection in Pocahontas County.

D. T. O. J. CAMPBELL

DENTIST,
Montgomery, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year. The exact date of his visits will appear in the paper.

D. T. H. WYOMOUTH,

BENIGNENT DENTIST,
Leverett, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. R. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Has a room at the Hotel, Adair's Inn, and is located in the business part of town.

Hotel by G. W. Waggett,

HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Our Hotel is new, large and comfortable, and no pains will be spared to keep it in the best house in every respect. Horses will be provided for.

Open all day.



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Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	1 yr.
One inch \$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$5.00
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Half page \$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$7.00
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One copy, 1 yr., \$1.00 in advance; after 6 months, \$1.50; after 12 months, \$1.50. These terms will be strictly complied with.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

Huntersville, W. Va.
December 17, 1891.

MARLINTON.

We had the pleasure of spending last Friday night and Saturday in Marlinton, the new city on the Greenbrier river.

The Pocahontas Development Company which is composed of men of wealth and influence propose, as they say, to make Marlinton a city, and we have every reason to believe they will, knowing as we do the vast surroundings of timber, coal, iron ore, limestone, building stone, fire clay, and in fact everything that is calculated to furnish for ages to come, industrial manufacturing plants of almost every description.

It is situated at an elevation of nearly 2000 feet above the Atlantic, and it is destined to become a great summer resort.

Ex-Senator Camden says that Marlinton will become at no distant day the largest manufacturing city in the interior of the State.

The Pittsburgh & W. Va. and C. O. railroads are under contract to meet at Marlinton and form a junction there, and it is believed that these roads will be completed within one year.

The Company, we understand have secured one of the largest tanneries in the United States to come there, which will employ several hundred men, and are negotiating for other plants, which no doubt satisfactory arrangements will be consummated with some of them.

Mrs. Levi Gay and John Peters are making arrangements and buying machinery for a large brick plant, which they will have in operation in the early spring.

The lot drawing comes of the 10th of March, and then the city will begin to assume shape. Manufacturing plants, business and dwelling houses will spring up in every direction. The contract for the new Court House and public buildings for the County will be let we presume within a few months and work commenced on them as soon as the winter is over. There are now under construction two large store houses, a bank building, livery stable, one or two dwelling houses, our printing office and we learn a drug store, doctor's office, saddler's shop &c. will be started in a few days.

Next year will be a great year for Marlinton and I doubt if we cannot there well realize lands are profits.

The President's message was read in both houses of Congress on the 4th inst. The subject of states rights occupied all the floor of the Senate, and the House of Representatives, and the discussion was a good deal of a political nature. The speech of Mr. Blaine was received with great interest and admiration by the people of the country.

Mrs. James K. Kines, living near Calverton, Pocahontas county, Va., and her three children were brutally butchered on the 9th, and the building set fire to conceal the crime. A man named Heslin working in the neighborhood, was arrested, and under the influence of fear from lynchers, confessed to committing the crime, to an officer, who was hurrying him out of the reach of the lynchers—Another man named Dye, whose daughter Heslin was to marry, is under arrest, as well as the daughter and her mother. It is believed a conspiracy was formed to kill Mrs. Kines, rob the house of money, and then appropriate it to a wedding feast.

Desperate Fight Between Man and Bear.

A fight occurred on the 5th inst. between a man and a bear at the timber camp of Stetson & Co., on Dearborn creek, in Lincoln county. Arnold Moore was cook at the shanty where the workmen boarded, and for some time had noticed pilfering in the pantry, but supposed the dogs were doing the mischief. Saturday evening he returned to the camp, after an absence of some hours, and was met at the threshold of the house by a huge black bear. A fight began at once and in earnest. Moore had nothing for defense but a long, keen bladed clasp knife, which he opened and began what proved to be a desperate fight, lasting for some minutes. First the man and then the bear was on top. After a fearful struggle Moore pierced the heart of the bear with his knife, and the bear fell dead at his feet. Moore was bloody and mangled, one finger gone and one ear missing, with wounds and scratches on all parts of the body. The bear weighed 400 pounds when dressed and had over fifty knife thrusts in his body.

Where The First American Flag was Made.

The House where Betsy Ross made the first American flag stands at 230 Arch street, Philadelphia. Betsy was consulted by Washington and George Morris about the flag and suggested a five cornered star, which was adopted. Then she made the flag, and afterward others for the fleet then in the Delaware river. The house in which she lived is now in a business part of the city. Betsy had the contract to make all the government flags for many years. She was married three times. Her first husband, John Clay Pole, being a lined descendant of Oliver Cromwell. The old house is owned by Mrs. Amelia Mudd.—Jackson Bogle.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4th—

Mr. Harrison's annual message to Congress is a strong bid for re-nomination at the hands of his party, and all that now remains to make his nomination certain is that Mr. Blaine shall write that letter which the public has for a year or more been periodically informed that he was just on the eve of writing, declaring that he will under no circumstances accept the nomination. He may or may not write such a letter; just now it is again

positively stated that he will do so in a few days.

The only part of the message deserving of the slightest commendation is that dealing with the several foreign complications which have occurred during the past year. The rest of it with one or two exceptions is worthy only of the condemnation of those who believe only in denunciation of the administration of the Government. He strongly condemns the Government's conduct of the \$10 million of bonds which was issued for Winter Harbor, and also the conduct of the Foreign Service in its efforts to negotiate with the foreign powers to secure a treaty of alliance by the Michigan

legislature, by the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing a method for the election of members of Congress and the electoral college—Constitutional amendments have always been a republican fact; he proves that Senator Gorman and the other democratic leaders have been right in asserting that the notorious Force bill was not dead, but only temporarily shelved by lamenting the failure to pass that bill and proposing that "8 to 7" commission be appointed by the Supreme Court for the purpose of considering the "evils connected with our election system." This is a wily attempt on the part of Mr. Harrison to get a partisan commission appointment that would report in favor of the enactment of a law similar in all respects to the force bill, but the democratic party has been tricked by one "8 to 7" Commission and is not likely to be caught in the same trap a second time. The principal "evil" in our election system, in Mr. Harrison's mind, is that democrats are elected where he wishes republicans to be elected; if that could be reversed he would consider the system perfect.

Mr. Harrison naively informs an overtaxed country that the Commissioner of Pensions, after a careful examination of the subject, is of the opinion that the estimate of \$144,950,000, which included in the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, will be sufficient to pay the pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893.

The first bill introduced in the Senate was that prepared by Superintendent Porter, providing for a permanent census bureau. Mr. Harrison does not mention this subject in his message.

There has been a good deal of nonsense written about the election of Speaker shutting out a prominent candidate for the democratic Presidential nomination. The National convention only, has authority to settle that question.

If Jerry Simpson does not catch the Speaker's eye as often as he wishes, it will not be because of his location, as he has secured a seat in the very front row. Jerry has not recovered yet from his disappointment at the small vote his candidate for Speaker received. He thinks that instead of 8 the Alliance candidate should have had about 40 votes.

The meeting of the executive committee of the National Democratic Committee here early this week was an important event for the party and a very pleasant event for those who attended it. January 21, 1892, was the date set for the purpose of naming the time and place for holding the next National convention of the party. The time for holding the convention will probably be about the first week in July, but the place is as yet a matter of doubt.

Representatives Mills characterizes as absurd the rumor that he intended to resign. That he is disappointed he does not deny, but the idea of resigning has never occurred to him. He is not that kind of a man; and unless the Governor of Texas shall call a special session of the legislature of that State, which shall elect Mr. Mills Senator, to fill the unexpected term of Senator Reagan, there is every probability that Mr. Mills will serve out his term in the House, although it will not be surprising if he should decline to again assume the responsibilities and hard work of chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

TO WEAK MEN

For the benefit of weak men, and those who are easily overcome, here is a list of the best brands of liquors. A. M. McClintic & Co., successors to Fudge & McClintic, Mt. Grove, - - Va.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Ascher, M. D., 1118 Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work superfluous to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MATTHEWS, D. D., New York City.

"The Whistling," 118th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CROFTON COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, New York.

THE WHOLE WORLD WANTS TO BUY THE BEST!

"**F.H.Q. BEST**" IS OUR BID FOR YOUR BUSINESS.

OUR FALL & WINTER

buying has been done with a view of offering you the best qualities at the best figures.

SUPERIOR + GOODS,

PRICES THAT WILL SURPRISE

will be found in each department and grade of our immense new line of

Mens, Boys & Children's

CLOTHING

OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, TOWN OVER-

COATS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

YOU CAN REAP A

Harvest of Bargains,

in any of our departments, and you will find we deal fair and

SAVE YOU DOLLARS.

Do not fail to call when in our city.

JOS. L. BARTH & CO., Clothiers,

No. 9, South Augusta Street,

Staunton, = = = = = Va.

A. M. MCCLINTIC & CO.

(Successors to Fudge & McClintic)

Mt. Grove, - - Va.

DEALERS IN

All brands of

LIQUORS,

At from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per gallon.

Orders filled promptly.

Also a full line of general Mercandise.

Call and examine our both Wet and Dry Goods before you purchase elsewhere.

FINE WHISKIES.

AT

M. O'Farrell's,

At the foot of the Alleghany mountain, on the Warm Springs and Hanesville Turnpike. Post office Address,

Mountain Grove, Va.

THE DIFFERENT BRANDS ARE

Monticello, six years old; Ky. Bourbon, four years old; L. D. Myerly, three years old and a half; Brown, Iron Butter, and others.

Huntington Times

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Huntington, W. Va.

December 17, 1891.

THE RACY DAYS IN OILDOM. GAMBLING WITH HIGH FOR HIGH OUPON STAKES.

An OIL CITY, Pa., correspondent, writing about the palmy days in the oil regions many years ago, when the greasy fluid poured from tanks into the operator's pockets, has the following interesting sketch of a noted oil man and dice gambler.

In 1868-69 the vicinity of Petroleum Centre was the richest in the oil region and one of the richest in the world. The lands all about the town were making their owners rich. Among these pieces of property was the Woods farm, lying up on the hill to the west of the place. His big production at that time was selling at from \$3 to \$5 a barrel.

Samuel A. Woods was the owner of this rich deposit of oil, and his royalty from it yielded him a princely income. He was then about 35 years of age, and was full of fun as he was of business. He dressed well, wearing daily diamonds worth from \$5,000 to \$80,000, lived high, and was foremost in all the enterprises in oil developments. In 1868 he built the largest and first complete hotel in the state—of the original three, and into it he brought his great wealth.

He had a noted fondness for throwing dice and was usually lucky. He was ready at any time to throw for stakes ranging from \$50 to \$100 or \$200. It was seldom he would throw for less than the first named sum. One night in the winter of 1868-69 he was spending the evening with a party of friends in the Rochester house at Petroleum Centre. Among the party was Col. Brady, another rich producer, and a man who had earned his title on

the oil fields. The two men were playing cards, and Woods was winning. They were playing for \$500, and Woods had won \$200.

The first throw Brady won, and to do so until he had won of Woods' money. This trifled with their appetites, and

the game went on, the stakes increased from time to time, and Woods' losses rapidly crept into

the hundreds, and he was losing.

He just, all they

Acme Blacking retails at 20c.
and at that price sells readily. Many dealers are accustomed to buying addressed to us at 10c. and 15c. a bottle, as they cannot understand that a blacking is cheap at 25c. We want to meet you half way if we can, and to do so we offer a reward of

\$10,000

to any person who enables us to make a profit by selling Acme Blacking at a price lower than our present retail of 10c. a bottle. We will not offer this until

we have sold 100,000 bottles.

W. H. RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

TO WEAK MEN

W. H. SWIGER, Malta, N.Y.

J. W. HEAVENER, Petersburgh, W. Va.

J. W. LEAVENWORTH, Elmira, N.Y.

W. H. SWIGER, Malta, N.Y.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

This Paper is Devoted Especially to the Interests of the Farming Class.

VOL. II. NO. 24.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

Official Directory of Pocahontas County

FOR THE TIMES
Jim Castleberry.

Jim Castleberry was a remarkably unlucky man. All his life he had been victimized by Nekle for fate, who had promised him so many things that never were to be realized. He was tall and lank, but a disposition to tell the truth prevents us from saying that there was not an ounce of superfluous flesh about him, for, altho' he had shown all his life that he was a superfluous creation; probably there was not an ounce of him that was not superfluous. Some way or other his sandy hair, his freckled face and sore eyes did not invite faith in him as a reliable character.

A great many are born to be twenty minutes too late to do a good thing or say a wise one, but Jim was very often too "previous," as for instance when he went one morning several hours before the family were up to a neighbors chicken house to levy on the contents, having worked himself up to the belief that contribution was due him from this particular man, because he had hired him to help cut hay, and had discharged him when he found him asleep one long afternoon in the shade, never taking into consideration that Jim would be refreshed and benefitted by the sleep, and be in better condition for work than ever.

And, too, in recording the misfortunes of the poor man, we must not forget to mention the fact that at an early age he had been goaded by a portly widow with a family of boys. She had probably considered that there was not much chance after all in men, a conclusion that a great many of the lovelier sex of all degrees have come to believe.

Don't they say that they are all alike, and that we are all made to torment the poor dears to death.

Well, we mean to say that the widow married him, and for a long time the older boys would take their step-father and holding him on the ground give him a beating until he would bawl for mercy.— Jim was in mortal terror for his life and he considered it lucky, no doubt, if he escaped with a few beatings a month.

And, too, he was made to feel that he had been greatly elevated by being received as an indentant in his wife's house, which was a big mansion, up what was called "Devil's Hollow."

If his newly acquired relations ever expected to get him to work, they must have been sadly disappointed, as most days of the week Jim came down to Tussville, the county seat, some three miles from his home, and stood around with an old gun, in his greasy clothes, chewing tobacco, and hoping that some of the perpetual stream of toughs from a distance, who came to town to get drunk, would soon be so far gone in their drink as to make it safe for him to approach them for a dram from their bottle. Jim took to whiskey like a hog to buttermilk, and probably he never showed as much shrewdness as when he calculated as to what kind of a given tough should be most likely to let him drink from his bottle.

Occasionally it not only rained but poured when some especially bad-tempered fellow, pulling his whiskey would get him down on his back and strangle him with his bottle until he was half choked and burnt to a cinder, and would presently

be surprised to find that the creature was not to be punched by a respectful fist.

If the reader knows the manner of man the hero of this sketch was, he will not be surprised to know that the State, with a discriminating eye has chained him for her own, and has placed him and keeps him safely in a place called the penitentiary, recently set apart for a distinguished class selected with great care from among her population. Nor wonder that he was perfectly innocent of the charge that sent him there, though not deserving as good a fate or as kind protection as he receives.

It was this way. There was undoubtedly a great deal of illicit manufacture of corn whiskey in the county, and something had to be done thought the department accountable for these violations.

The moonshiners knew it would not be long until a raid was made, and that if the deputies could mash a still or two, and take somebody away, they would rest quietly awhile. They removed most of their stores from one still, not so very far back in the hills from Jim Castleberry's home in Devil's Hollow, and one of the gang wrote to the marshal:

"Dear sir if you will pay me \$5 and 50c a day for all the time I put in will help you find a still if you come to tussville.

Yours affectionately,

J. D. KEPPLER

p.s do not write me a letter for I will take no mail from the office.

They knew this would bring some marshals, and waiting until they were in town, Keppler took them on an extended hunt, for deer, they said, for several days, while some others made it their business to lodge Jim in the still house on a certain day.

On the third day Keppler took the officers near the still and found in the woods a man who showed he had been drinking. On asking where he got his drink, he told them of Castleberry and where he was located. Keppler said he was a dead shot and that he was the man sure enough.

As for Jim, he had been given a ridiculous quantity of drink, and been set to keep the fire burning, and told to shoot anyone that came in sight no matter who he was, having put a blank load in his old gun. Jim had enough to make him brave, and when the officers had nearly entered the still house, Jim jumped up quickly and gave them the blank load from the basket right in their faces. They rushed in, captured Jim, broke up the outfit, the prisoner using his choicest oaths, thinking that some of the devilish boys were playing some prank upon him as usual.

They were not long at the place, as Keppler told them that they might be fired into any minute.— He had come up in a mask being afraid of being identified. Upon his advice the officers kept their prisoner in the woods all day and left the country that night with Jim who was gagged to prevent an outcry.

Jim was safely lodged in a town hundreds of miles away from home and nobody concerned themselves to rescue him, and would not had they known him innocent. In court, his lying upon the officers, and the occupation in which they found him, were put in evidence, which with Jim's peculiar style of beauty made it hard for him, and so his future was secured for some years.

Jim makes easy for her. She thinks that with the pecuniary assistance of a certain admirer, she will be able to obtain the release at the next term of court.

As for the poor victim of circumstances, he has no clear idea, we may presume, as to how he made himself liable to the damaging charges preferred against him, and his attorney told him that his neck and hull story, which was true, would make his sentence worse if told in court. He does not dislike the life at the institution and when he tells it now to some chum, the dangerous moonshiner imposes secrecy for fear that he would be thrown upon the unfeeling world if the authorities knew it.

The Mohammedan Paradise

The Mohammedan paradise is a fairy land. To enter it, the believer must cross seven bridges, at each of which he must answer questions concerning his past life. Having crossed the bridges he is at the entrance. There are thirteen doors. The first act is to take a bath which gives to the body great brilliancy. This abode of delight is built of bricks of gold and silver, held together by a mortar of musk. Four oceans sooth the senses—one of water, one of milk, one of wine. Waves of perfume envelop them, so powerful as to be noticed five hundred miles away. Lastly come

the castles of the hours—seventy castles with seventy rooms, containing seventy state beds and seventy tables ready set, and in this castle 1,630,700,000 hours. This to each of the elect. He himself has seven robes of state. Great Prophet! like us all be Turks.—*The Critic*.

PUDD'N'HEAD WILSON'S WARD

There is nothing more apparent to a thoughtful observer than that all things work. Labor is the great law of the universe. Nothing was created for idleness, for in nature rest means ruin, in repulsive forms. Hence no creature lives that must not work and may not play. It should be one of the very first lessons enjoined on rich and poor alike that man along with the rest of nature is born to work.

Health cannot breath the atmosphere of sloth. Not only do our bodily faculties require work, or using for their proper development, but our mental energies share the need of being used. If a part is to develop it must be used; and this is true not merely of a muscle or a nerve but equally so of any moral or mental quality.

Adam was but human—this explains it all. He did not want the apple for the apple's sake; he wanted it only because it was forbidden. The mistake was in not forbidding the serpent; then he would have eaten the serpent.

Whoever has lived long enough to find out what life really is, knows how deep a debt of gratitude we owe to Adam, the first great benefactor of our race—he brought death into the world.—*Mark Twain in The Century*.

Shameful.

After the Christmas is over—
After the blow and the flush,
The country will still be with Grover.

But powerful little with cash.—*Ez.*

The effort to prove that the overthrow of Lincoln was a little private enterprise of Minister Steenk, has reached the silly stage.

THE EFFOT.

"Do you think Cleveland's Illinois policy and its failure will hurt him politically?" asked a New York Congressman of a fellow statesman from Mississippi.

which expresses my belief about Cleveland's come out in the Queen City business. Once when I was a boy ten years old I was visiting a boy about that age who lived on a neighboring farm. The name of my entertainer was Sprague. It was a dirty, cold, wet day. Just as the Sprague boy and I were picking our way through the mud and mire of the barn yard, old man Sprague came out of the barn leading a four year old colt. The colt was full of high, unbroken life, and seemed to be passing most of its time on its hind legs. Old Sprague wanted to water the colt and his policy was to enthrone himself on its back and ride it down to a neighboring branch.

"Whoa!" remarked old Sprague in a tone of fury as he jammed the colt against a strawstack, preparatory to mounting. Old Sprague was a very choleric man, and his bad temper had come near getting him churched two or three times.

"Getting the colt reasonably on four legs, old Sprague launched himself on the colt's bare back. He didn't tarry there a moment. The colt arched his back until it looked like a hoop, his nose between his fore legs, and then indulged in three stiff legged jumps, which sent old Sprague rolling and tumbling in the mud of the barn yard. I was awed into silence by the spectacle but young Sprague almost burst into tears.

"Did it hurt you, paw?" he asked. "Well," replied Sprague picking himself out of the mud hole in which he had lodged, his face red with wrath; "it didn't do me a blamed bit of good!"—*Washington Post*

HOW DO YOU DO, AGAIN?

There is nothing more apparent to a thoughtful observer than that all things work. Labor is the great law of the universe. Nothing was created for idleness, for in nature rest means ruin, in repulsive forms. Hence no creature lives that must not work and may not play. It should be one of the very first lessons enjoined on rich and poor alike that man along with the rest of nature is born to work.

Health cannot breath the atmosphere of sloth. Not only do our bodily faculties require work, or using for their proper development, but our mental energies share the need of being used. If a part is to develop it must be used; and this is true not merely of a muscle or a nerve but equally so of any moral or mental quality.

The perfect one must be good all around; muscular power, moral rectitude, and special sense should be in good trim, in other words excellent. It is an old adage that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and yet and equally forcible sentiment may be found in the statement that occupation without fatigue is happiness. An idle hour is an hour of irksomeness. Idle persons must be vicious and uneventful. A philosopher teaches, there is always hope in a man who actually and earnestly works; in idleness alone is there perpetual despair.

By judicious working the body is preserved in a sound state. It is strengthened by increased appetite and assisted digestion, that renews and repairs.

"Better to work in fields for health unbought,
Than see the doctor for a nappy draught.

The wise for cure on

BUILDER.

McWright & Carpenter.
Drawings and specifications furnished on application.

GREEN BANK, W. VA.

J. C. COOPER.

Architect.

Four miles below Marlinton. Business of this kind attended to anywhere

in the country.

Greenbank, W. Va.

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FARMERS & GARDEN

One of our most interesting posts is the cotton water, known in the South as the boll weevil. There it is the great enemy of the cotton growers, and to claimed never to have been seen in the North until brought up on the early snows and shipped for sale. So very effectual method of controlling them has been discovered, and we would recommend this matter to our experiment stations as one well worthy their careful attention.—American Farmer.

STALL FOR ENGLISH HORSE.
A confirmed cribber is incurable unless means are taken to prevent practice of the habit. This may be done by removing from a box stall every projecting thing that may be held hold of by the horse's teeth. There should be no feed rack or trough in the stall, the food being given in a shallow box on the floor, which, if taken by the teeth, will be lifted and thus furnish no hold. In time the habit will be forgotten. If not, this prevention should be persevered in.—New York Times.

CURING SQUIRREL SKINS.
To cure squirrel skins, or other small skins, with the fur on, so that the fur will not fall out: After having cut off the useless parts, soak the skin, remove the fatty matter, and soak in warm water for one hour. Mix to a thin paste half ounce each of borax, sulphur, and sulphate of soda. Apply this to the skin and let the latter stand for twenty-four hours. Wash clean; then apply a mixture of one ounce sal soda, one-half ounce borax, two ounces liquid white soap melted together without being allowed to boil. Put away for twenty-four hours in a warm place. After this dissolve four ounces alum, eight ounces salt and two ounces salvarsin in sufficient hot rainwater to saturate the skin; then wring out and lay it out to dry. When dry repeat the same for drying two or three times, until the skin is sufficiently dry. Lastly, smooth the inside with fine sandpaper and potato stems.—Farrar, F. H., and Firestone.

SICKENING COWS.
Stock of all kinds are not unlike children in some respects, and seek the shade whenever possible during the extreme heat of summer. To gratify this desire, shade should be provided whenever practicable, and the cheapest manner of doing this is through the medium of shade trees. One or two should be set out in each pasture, and be pruned by a fence until thoroughly established. If the field be large, set the trees along the south side, collecting those of rapid growth and spreading branches. If they be fruit trees, they should be trained to a height of at least seven feet, and then allowed to branch out. While the trees are growing, it would be simply humane to provide a temporary shelter of some kind, such as setting a few posts, and covering with poles, upon which the own branches of evergreens, or even limbs of oak or other trees in fall last. This will afford a useful shelter, and if located upon a knoll or other naturally poor portion of the field, it will thoroughly enrich the soil. By changing its position yearly, various portions of the field will be enriched. All this takes but little time, and is done when other work is not present. By breaking up late in the autumn, the soil from under the protection where lies a fair proportion of the soluble salts will be taken up, and the stock will return to the land.—American Agriculturist.

POULTRY ADVICE.
As the result of experiments at the Central Experiment Farm, in Canada, the following conclusions have been arrived at:—

1. The best time for the winter is to have the flocks in the house, and the birds fed on the best quality of grain.

2. The best time for the spring is to have the flocks in the house, and the birds fed on the best quality of grain.

3. The best time for the summer is to have the flocks in the house, and the birds fed on the best quality of grain.

4. The best time for the fall is to have the flocks in the house, and the birds fed on the best quality of grain.

5. The best time for the winter is to have the flocks in the house, and the birds fed on the best quality of grain.

6. The best time for the spring is to have the flocks in the house, and the birds fed on the best quality of grain.

more eggs than when crowded to

no layer over two years, for it then results so late that all future is eaten up before it commences laying.

Intelligent and systematic management is as necessary in the poultry department as it is in every other line of business.

WEANING CALVES.

It is a disappointing time when one sees the calf or colt, that has been growing thrifly while fed by its dam, beginning to look rough in hair and thin in flesh as it comes to the changed condition of feed when once it has been weaned. It is right here that so much of the trouble comes in attempting to raise calves and colts. It is the sudden changed condition of feed that disarranges the small animal's digestive organs, and for a while appears to stop its growth entirely. The remedy is plainly the making of the dam's milk to the new food as little of a change as possible at first, and to make this change very gradually.

To do this it is best to begin by allowing the calf, for instance, to take but half its fill of its dam's milk, finishing upon a mixture of fresh milk and warm skim milk. Gradually the dam's milk can be reduced in the ration, and the warm skim milk increased while into it is stirred a little boiled flax-seed and boiled oat meal and middlings, very little of these substances being added to the milk at first, while gradually increasing the quantity as the calf gets older and more fully accustomed to this food.

The great point is to make the change so gradually as not to disturb the digestive functions, and no small part of the care required to do this is baning the prepared food always of the warmth of new milk. Even after the calf has grown strong and lusty upon its new diet, the milk and mush which is given it should be warmed, as the chilling of the stomach from the drinking of a pail of cold milk, or other fluid, is likely to be the beginning of a serious disturbance that may manifest itself in scouring and in a failure to properly assimilate the food taken, which means retarded growth. A calf at this time should have some grass or hay to eat, but let it be clover, if possible, and not too much of that, for weaned calves kept in stable, frequently overtax both the capacity and the digestive power of their stomachs by eating large quantities of dry hay, becoming thereby "pot-bellied" and unthrifty. If scouring occurs even when every care is taken, a drink of milk freshly drawn from the cow will prove a corrective, while constipation, if it occurs, can be remedied by taking care not to boil the milk when heating it, and by slightly increasing the laxative foods that are added to the milk, adding a little boiled bran, if needed, for this purpose. If such a plan is followed, and the small animal, or animals, are kept warm and given a dry pen, the change from their dams to the pail or calf feeder can be made with little difficulty.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Do not shoe young horses too heavily.

Breed gives form, and feed gives growth.

An easy way to exhaust land is to avoid rotation.

Thoroughly whitewash the inside of your poultry house.

Use plenty of plaster to absorb the ammonia in the stable.

The cheapest and best way is to take good care of everything.

The pacers are coming to the front in the race for popularity.

Pay more attention to the walking gait. Good walkers are rare.

Heroic treatment is the only proper method if spavin is suspected.

Sort your eggs as to color, if you want them to look and sell well.

Melon bugs may be destroyed with finely powdered bone meal dusted on the plants when wet with dew.

Excellent results are obtained by raising good mares of Morgan descent with the best trotting stallions.

Furnish sitting hens with good, fresh, clean nests in a darkened place, and put them out in the evening.

Watering a horse directly after riding injures the digestive fluids of the stomach and produces dyspepsia and diarrhoea.

Do not lay at night or early in the morning. Don't let them out until after nine or ten o'clock. They seldom get out.

A little charcoal mixed with soft soap will act diuretic and prevent scalds. It is a good purifier of the blood system.

In early autumn, when it is cold, the flocks and other fowls are exposed to anything in the shape of birds.

A hen's ability to�t off better the next day. When in doubt about the new bird, it is generally safe to trust her judgment.

The flocks of old birds have their own natural enemies, but I have

WINTER AT THE FAIR.

BIRDS AND BEASTS EXHIBITED IN JACKSON PARK.

The Columbian Ducks—Knowing looking Monkeys in the Midway Pleasure—Reindeer and Dogs.

ALITTLE about the waters of the World's Fair are ducks—most of them white, but all of them of unusual size. They swim sound and enjoy themselves and they have more to eat than is good for them, for the visitors, and especially the children, like nothing better than to stand by the water's edge and throw bread crumbs to the ducks. There are young ones, too, hatched out in the bushes, and one can easily imagine what terrible conceited ducks they will be when they go, after the Fair is over, to some modest everyday barn yard. They will probably be known as Columbian ducks and it is not improbable that some poultry fancier may start now breed with that name. The World's Fair ducks first made their appearance in the latter part of April and they were purchased at a large expense, for there is not a common one among them. All of them are aristocratic ducks.

There are other water fowl, too, and two black swans repose on the water near the Japanese tea house, across from the big blue arts building. There are white swans, also.

It happened to a writer for the Washington Star to be standing watching the Hagenbeck parrots the other day, and wondering what they were saying and whether they understood each other or themselves, when there

rose from outside the entrance to the menagerie such a squealing and howling that it seemed more than probable that the Dahomey Amazons had cornered all the residents of Cairo street and were putting them to some novel and terrible torture. But it wasn't that, it was simply a row among the monkeys that occupy the cage on the left hand side opposite the ticket office. They were "raising Cain" with a vengeance, jumping from side to side of the cage, swinging by their tails and uttering the most unearthly yells in the meantime. What was the cause of it all? Why a young man had thrown a cigarette in the cage and the monkeys seemed to take it as the most grievous offense to their dignity that had ever befallen them.

There is one monkey in Jackson Park that deserves description all to himself. In the centre of the Java village, not far from the big pavilion and alongside of the queer little water-wheel which keeps the toy figure always turning somersaults, there is a cage where a big mair ape lives in solitary grandeur. He is about as large as a fourteen-year-old boy, but his face is that of an old, old man. Some men look more like monkeys than this fellow does. He is burdened for want of occupation, and he is terribly bored by the crowd that gazes at him all day. He does not notice it usually, but sometimes he does and then he gives it a look of such unmitigated contempt that it usually feels a little ashamed because it is not caged up in his place. He ought to be at largo and the crowd ought to be in the cage; that is the way one sometimes feels. This ape has a rug in his cage and in sheer disgust with the world and the stupidity of men he sometimes lies upon his back and covers his face up with it, so as to hide the vulgar rabble from his gaze. When it is chilly he draws the rug about him and when he is angry, as he sometimes is, he tears the rug to pieces. His arms are so long that they reach to his knees, his body is covered with coarse, reddish-brown hair, his hands are long and shriveled.

Have you ever heard in conversation with an ostrich? There is a whole troop of them in the lower end of Midway Pleasure. As you stand by the fence and look at them, they stand by the fence and look at you. They are said to be fools, but they cock their heads and blink their eyes meditatively, and they look very wise. An ostrich really looks like nothing but a big Shanghai cockerel. He runs in the same awkward fashion, and he sits down the way a chicken does, but his body is about four or five feet from the ground. It would be interesting to see an ostrich fight, but although he is a fool, he has still enough to run away in case of allowing himself to be attacked and spar to death. It is probable that a small army could ship an ostrich off and capture him, though enough to spur him above his legs. The latter, by the way, appear to be made of rusty iron.

Across the way from the ostriches are a lot of reindeer in the Lapland village, and as you enter the south park gate of the Fair you may perhaps be greeted by a small troupe of these friendly dogs in the Lapland village. These are large, shaggy, fat dogs, with wavy necks, or rather, the necks are wavy. They have short legs and a little bit of a tail, and are a little bit prettier, as they are of great weight, and have big tails curving over them. On one of the sides of the reindeer park is a large, flat, low building, the "brain cavity" for the accommodation of weary sight-seers. There are gentle looks, and at the same excellent work on this part of the embroidery. The World's Fair, Woods, declare that the interior of the building and of the roof will accommodate half twenty thousand persons. In the central part of the main building, forty-five or forty persons could sit around a large table, and the chairs are all upholstered.

The reindeer dogs have their own

body with him, and a very good one.

He is a very good dog,

and he is a very good dog,

This school is maintained under
the direction of Miss Anna
Stock of fine Xmas
Whiskies, Brandies &
Wine. Come and get
your Xmas Whiskey.

WEST VA. UNIVERSITY

The Chief Educational Institution OF THE STATE.

Sixteen professorships. A Preparatory Department, a Classical Course, a Scientific Course, an Agricultural Course, Courses in Civil and Mining Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering, a Military Department, a Law Department, and a Gymnasium. Each Scientific Department is splendidly equipped with apparatus and machinery. The Collegiate Departments open to both sexes. Tuition free to West Virginia students in all departments except the Preparatory Department and free in this Department for students to the number of one for every 500 population. Eight cadets are provided for the expense from each Senatorial District who are furnished with uniforms and equipments. Tuition and expenses per year are from \$140 to \$200 exclusive of clothing and travel. Send for catalogues to

Dr. P. B. Reynolds, Vice-President.
Morgantown, W. Va.

FOR FALL AND WINTER OF 1893:

* ROTIGE *

I have just arrived from the Eastern markets with a full line of goods. Every thing compete for fall and winter season. I have been able to secure with ready cash great reductions owing to the stringency of the times and unable to offer late goods that have never been offered in this country. All goods are controlled by no combinations. I am non-conservative in my business and so will protect no one and incite honest customs and prices. I have bought goods to sell and when I buy a bargain I sell a bargain.

CLOTHING & FURNISHINGS
ALL WOOL CLOTHING. Also a complete line
OF FINE DRESS GOODS
Herrings, Cashmere, Flannels, Silk & Satins, and Bedford Cloths at
\$1.50 to \$2.50 per yard. Ginghams Quilts and Salines at all prices.
Standard prints 50c per yd.

\$700.00 CLOTHING \$700.00
\$700 worth of clothing at panic prices.

Rather goods bought outside the combination
Gentlemen's Underwear, large assortment, all prices. 4 doz. prs. each all wool
Cord Shirts and Trowsers at below cost of manufacture - 75¢ per pair.
all early and examine these goods before assortment is broken.

Many thanks for past patronage.

P. Goldin, Edray, W. Va

DRUGS.

The drug store at Marlinton has recently established itself in its new and elegant quarters, and is prepared to furnish

GOOD, FRESH, AND REASONABLE GOODS
to all at most reasonable prices.

A full line of such Drugs and Chemicals is carried as meets the wants of the Physicians of the County.

A full and complete stock of Patent Medicines.

Preparations for the Teeth, and Tooth Brushes.

A large variety of Perfumes.

Brushes of all descriptions.

TOILET SOAPS, INKS, LAMPS, TEA, SLATES, SPONGES, DYES,

CHOICEST BRANDS OF TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND CIGARETTES.

Druggists Fancy Goods and Specialties Generally.

Q. A. Smith & Son, Props.
E. L. DAY, Pharmacist.

FINE WHISKIES.

M. O'Farrell's,

At the foot of the Allegheny mountain, on the Warm Springs and Hunterville turnpike. Post office Address,

Mountain Grove, Va.
THE DIFFERENT BRANDS ARE

Mr. Harry Patterson was up last week.

Mr. George Moore has moved to Thurmond.

Mr. Long Ashton has gone to Cross Lanes to be gone 20 years.

What is home without a newspaper? A home without a newspaper is no home at all. It is simply

ELK NEWS.

Fine winter weather and plenty of mud.

Some sickness in the way of colds etc.

Mr. Sam Guy and sons have an establishment of handling lumber and timber covers, small sets, and are ready to begin building from the apples.

William Carson and wife have returned home from Indiana, where they have been visiting their friends and relatives.

Some calves in this vicinity are dying with black leg.

Mr. Ben Varner and family have removed to Iowa where they will make their future home. Miss Mary S. Martin accompanied them.

Our merchants, after getting the news from their shipments, say they will have to make an adjustment.

Bob Gibson says the Democratic administration has done him no good. Its another girl.

Miss Allie McLaughlin has returned home after teaching a very successful school at West Union.

Perry Jackson was on Elk last week visiting his many friends and relatives.

Capt. Mondy, of Buckhannon, has been spending the winter with Hugh Sharp.

Great Occult from his son over last week. She will teach a while yet.

Miss Georgiana Hunnah is leaving the Salt Fork School - she taught her first school on Brown's Creek, where she gets great praise as a first class teacher.

A few teachers would like to see the Sheriff and get some necessary means wherewith to prolong existence.

DICK.

ESTRAY.

I have on my place a small yearling heifer, red, with a small white spot on either side behind the shoulder. No ear mark or other brand. Has been there about two months.

The owner may have the above described property by paying the cost of keeping and advertising.

W. McCLENTIC.

LOST: A small gold shoe, between S. & H. star and Howard Tibbs' residence, Nov. 25. The finder will be liberally rewarded.

MARY E. COLEMAN.
(Residence Howard Tibbs.)

SPECIAL.

Cloaks! Cloaks! just received! A fine line of Ladies' Cloaks, latest styles, all sizes at rock bottom prices. Must be closed out by Jan 15, 1894. Come early before assort ment is broken. I also have a large lot of overcoats. Parties in



RECORD OF RIDING.

NOW THE SADDLE HAS DEVELOPED FROM EARLY TIMES.

Way in Which it Was Fashioned by Different Nations—Some Saddles Are Very Richly and Curiously Ornamented.

EVERY Nation brings a new saddle to increase our catalogue—the Magyar, his of crimson velvet; the Tartar, polished wood; the Persian, painted gilt and inlaid with ivory; the Moor, scarlet velvet; the Sicilian, gaudy broid; the Mandarins, sewn with pearls and covered with crocodile hide; the Mexican, leather richly decorated; the Indian, painted wood inlaid with bone; while from Bombay and the Punjab come those of purple and silver; from the South Sea Island, saddles decorated with cowrie shells, and Iceland sends a species of chair covered with repousse brass.

Some idea of the importance of saddlery will be received when it is said that England exports to foreign ports annually an amount of saddlery and harness that is valued at half a million of pounds. None of this comes to this country, where it is believed that American leather is the best in the world. All saddles are made on the McClellan model, used alike for civil and military purposes. This consists of two straps of beechwood, which

recall to mind that of the prominent pommel of his saddle William the Conqueror lost his life, for according to the old historians his horse treading on burning embers of the ruined city of Merton reared and threw his rider upon the prominent iron pommel of the saddle, which pierced his body and caused his death.

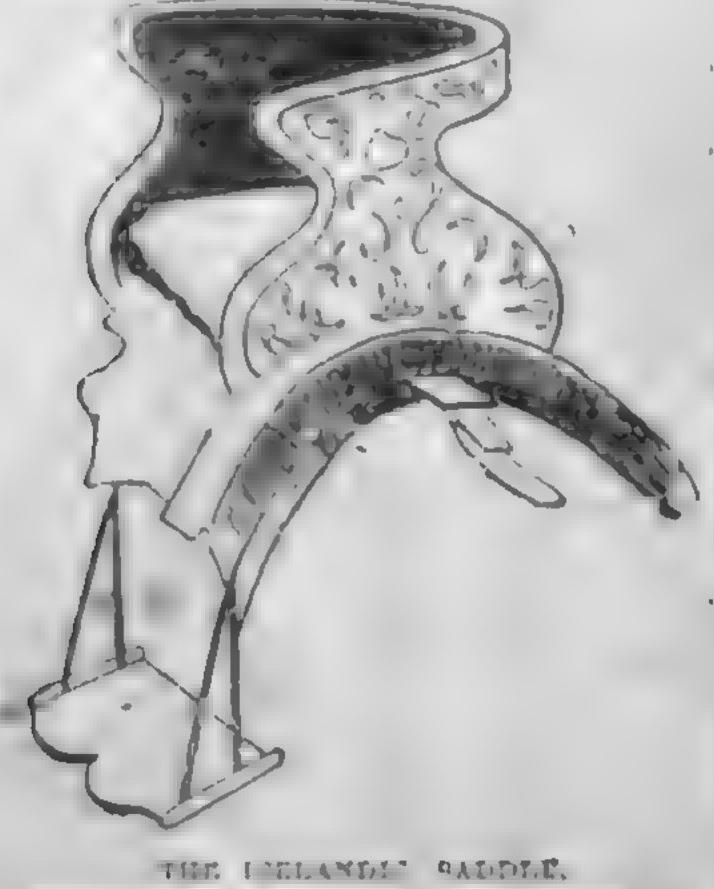
The next change in saddlery occurred about the Thirteenth Century, when jousts and tournaments became popular in England, which method of warfare consisted of combats between horsemen armed with long lances, whose object was to fumble their antagonists out of the saddle. The "tilting saddle" then became a necessity. This consisted of a plain seat with a raised padded back, extending round



TLTING SADDLE.

the sides and encompassing the loins of the rider. Many of these have neither saddle bow nor pommel. In the following century a shield was introduced for the protection of the rider's thighs. This extended down the flanks of the horse and was attached to the saddle, forming a part of it. Another curious feature is noticeable for the first time in the saddles of the period. This was for the pommel and cantle to be continued in a circular band or rail which completely surrounded the rider, who must have climbed or dropped into his saddle. A curious specimen of this description is a German "tilting saddle" of the Fifteenth Century, which is preserved in the Tower of London, bought in 1858 from the collection of the Baron de Penker, of Berlin. It is made of wood and covered with hide and canvas, upon which there has been painting. The front measures over three feet and forms a shield for the legs of the knight who, when fairly mounted, would be carried forward in a standing rather than a sitting position.

The tower also owns another German "tilting saddle" of bone dating from the same period. This is carved with ornaments of dragons, foliage, and has its ground and hatching fitted with color after the manner of enameling. An inscription in the old German is inscribed upon it—"Ich hoff des pesten dir geling. Hilf Gott wol auf Sand Jorgens nam" (I hope the best fortune may attend you. May God assist you in the name of St. George). Four other saddles of a similar kind



THE IRELAND SADDLE.

form a skeleton or frame, strengthened by iron braces, and over this a covering of tanned leather is stretched, while stirrups being to the same stout leather complete the structure. The difference between the war saddle and that of the Thirteenth Century portrayed by Viollet le Duc, supplied with a high and pointed cantle, against which the knight was propped, while he held his lance before him in a firm and straight attitude, is as great as the contrast drawn by Sir Walter Scott in "The Talisman" of the two knights that met in the desert. Sir Kenneth, of Scotland, mounted on a massive Norman war horse and the Sultan on his arid Andalucian

The art of horsemanship dates from remote antiquity, but it is not known when a saddle came into existence, and for centuries only a cloth separated the rider from his horse. War ponies too, above horses' heads and bits and bridle were of solid odd, and these last were strung from the horse's necks, ready for the races and the most celebrated cities over the land. In India, the Persians, Assyrians, Persians, and Tartars, despite the heat, as well as the cold, preferred to ride on horseback, as did the people of Central Asia. The Scythians, however, used the saddle as far back as the Iron Age, and the bronze pommels and stirrups now to be seen in the museum of Cagliari prove that they were

record in a warrant to pay the sum of £268 12s. 4d. to David Smyth, the Queen's embroiderer, for a wide saddle of black velvet richly embroidered with gold and pearls, and the harness, etc., of silk and gold.

The saddle under the reign of James I became less elegant, but Charles I, who attempted to revive knightly customs, returned to the sumptuous saddle.

His state saddle was a gorgeous affair, being of crimson velvet richly embroidered, while the saddle-cloth, also of crimson velvet, was covered thickly with seed pearls. The head stalls, reins and stirrup-leathers were also luxurios and effective.

Oliver Cromwell used a large, plain-flapped saddle, very heavy and cumbersome, like the ponderous Flemish animal he bestrode. The next century brought the type of saddle which, with various minor changes influenced by military requirements, has survived unto the present day, and which does not seem likely to be superseded in the main lines of its construction.

The saddle rooms at Windsor Castle contain the sumptuous trappings belonging to Tippo Sahib's war horse, of crimson and green velvet, rich with embroidery of gold and silver wire; the magnificent Turkish horse, crimson, studded with gold on crimson satin, once the property of George III.; a complete set of Indian adorments of red, green, silver and gold, presented to the Queen by the Thakoor of Moiri; a Persian chabroque of crimson

are in existence, one at the arsenal in Schaffhausen, one in the museum at Lisbon, a third in the Illesco collection in Constantine and the last in the Germanic Museum.

The saddler's art in the Middle Ages was brought to a degree of perfection which the present age has never fully realized. The horse-cloth, which was introduced about the Twelfth Century, and the coverings of haunches and neck represented in Norman manuscript are rich with heraldic decorations and are often bedded with numerous quarterings.

The older times knights and ladies used to ride on plain saddle-cloths, consequently their horses were not covered with cloths, but the horse-cloth was introduced in the fourteenth century, and the saddle-cloth in the sixteenth century.

On the continent of Europe the saddle-cloth was introduced in the sixteenth century, and the saddle-cloth in the eighteenth century. The saddle-cloth was introduced in the sixteenth century, and the saddle-cloth in the eighteenth century.



THE PILION.

On the continent of Europe the saddle-cloth was introduced in the sixteenth century, and the saddle-cloth in the eighteenth century. The saddle-cloth was introduced in the sixteenth century, and the saddle-cloth in the eighteenth century.

What are these years? The nights entomb
comes deep.
Bells bark no answer give no glimmer
the key
(Let still unknown and beautiful they are
The silent course of eternity.
What are their memories of creation's fare
When started chose, from the kingdom
buried.
First know its master, and with glad amaze
They sang the birth song of our trembling
world.
What eyes they looked on a sun with patient
eyes.
While million years uncounted rolled
away.
Whom claims antiquity of man that dies
Before us? memory of the past is the
Can they to man the mystery explain?
The why, the whence, of his material
What the riddle that he reads in man?
An I clear the tangled problem of his fate?
Can they fashion to the future wise
And tell the weather of man's affairs?
What life less than weariness to live
O'erlay the hazard of his wild unrest?
What stars! What midnight mazes do you
see?
To mind grown weary with the years of life
The wistful eye that waits yet saving
there.
Look out of troubled hearts that know not

—Chambers's Journal

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The man who had himself shipped to Chicago in a trunk has returned strapped. —Boston Herald.

Smithson—"What time have you got?" The Financier (despondently).—"Thirty days at six per cent."—Chicago Record.

Minnie—"Did he kiss you when he proposed?" May—"Certainly; I wouldn't consider any but sealed proposals."—Vogue.

"I understand Jigson is financially interested in the concern he is with." "Yes, they owe him six months' salary."—Westfield Union.

It is strange how many millions can be dropped on the Board of Trade without any coin rolling out of the corner.—Chicago Journal.

Husband (listening).—"I think there is a burglar in the house." Wife (excitedly).—"Mercy me! Is my night-cap on straight?"—Somerville Journal.

Four French sportsmen fired simultaneously at a rabbit, but it escaped; then they asked all together: "I wonder who missed that time?"—Tit-Bits.

"It is a funny thing that what is the sailor's joy is the actor's sorrow," mused Buxley. "What is that?" asked Austen. "A light house."—New York Herald.

Beatrice—"I hear that Mr. Sibley is suffering from brain fever." John—"I guess not. He hasn't the raw material necessary for brain fever."—Brooklyn Life.

Jinks—"Arduin has a wonderful memory." Blanks—"How do you know?" Jinks—"He drew an excellent picture of a dollar the other day."—Chicago Tribune.

She—"What strange weather we are having this summer." He—"Yes, but if you remember, the summer of '50 was just such another." She—"Hush!"—Pearson's Weekly.

"Did your new cook bring good recommendations from her last employer?" "I'm going to find out as soon as she has an afternoon at home."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Williamson—"Did the man you bought that mare say that he wouldn't kick?" Henderson—"No, but he would have said so if I had asked him."—Brooklyn Life.

Prisoner—"But I would rather tell my own story. Don't you think it would be believed?" Lawyer—"Yes, that's the trouble. It would carry conviction with it."—Harlem.

"That play of Bancroft's have any kin of a run?" "I should remark to you, sir, that the audience to the curtain-holds by just ten minutes."—Boston Courier.

Neighborhood Boy—"May I sit up over to ask if you'd lend me a dollar?" "Not enough milestone."—Brooklyn Life.

"I am a good boy, but I am not a good boy."—Brooklyn Life.

"I am a good boy, but I am not a good boy."—Brooklyn Life.

"I am a good boy, but I am not a good boy."—Brooklyn Life.

"I am a good boy, but I am not a good boy."—Brooklyn Life.

"I am a good boy, but I am not a good boy."—Brooklyn Life.

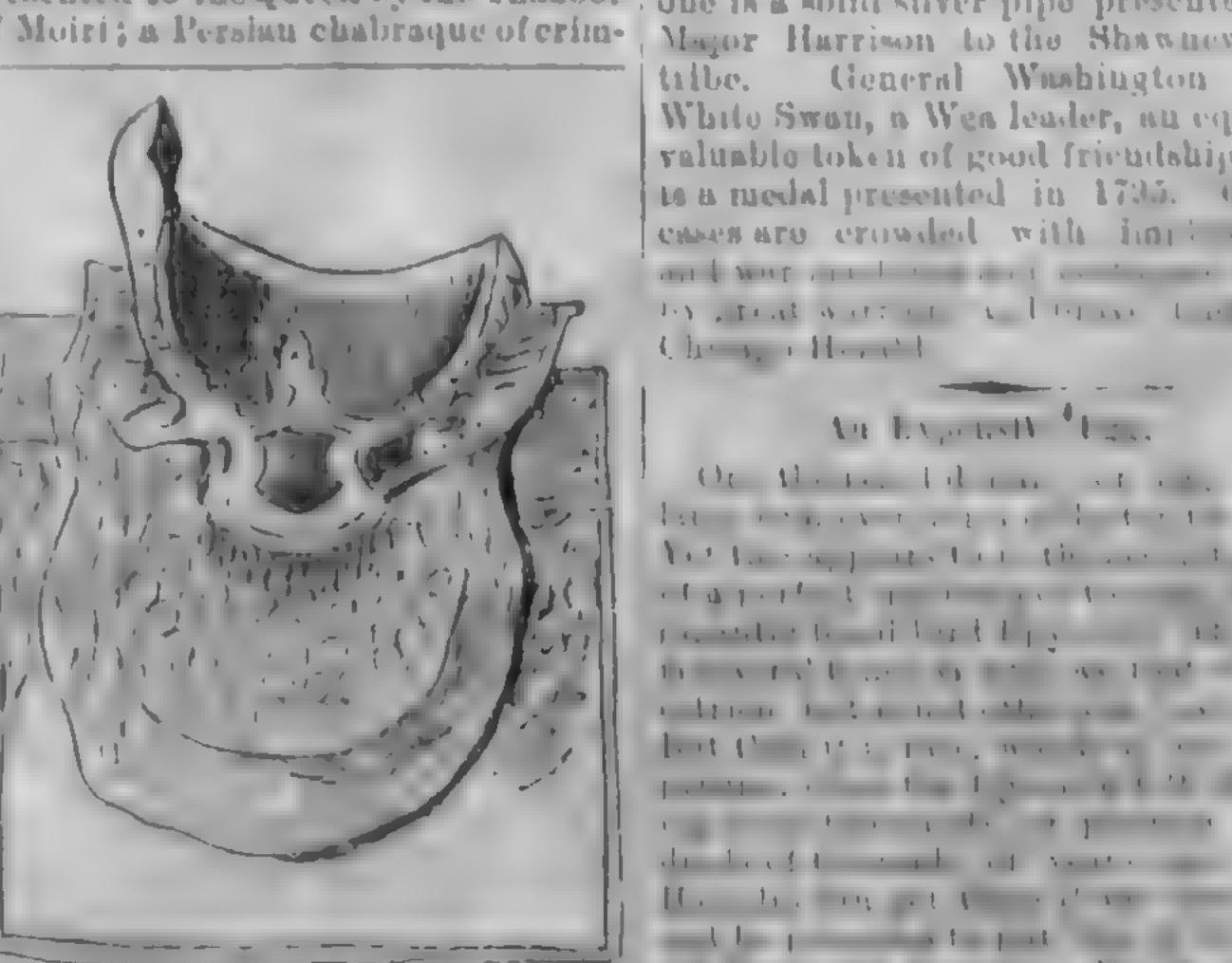


THE HARRISON PEACE PIPE.

that family histories should only be traced a few thousand years backward. Beyond that even the four hundred are apt to find their ancestral blood boiling in the veins of a murderous savage from the north or lazily sleeping within the naked flesh of a jungle native. With these remnants of the oldest and, therefore best families of other days came their tombstones also, a really comforting thing for the collectors to do, since with these hewn monuments at the head of the pile of sand the skeleton feels at home save for the lack of green to cover the grave. In other cases the rock coffins were also shipped, these clumsy things adding greatly to the general cheerfulness of the tout ensemble.

Bones and graven are not the only attractions here. The races which formed the basis for yourself have also been ransacked for garments and utensils and appliances of war and peace to show the growth in the matter of dress and all affairs connected with actual life. The trophys, whose beginning nobody knows, have sent tents and pottery which might be mistaken for relics of the Pharaohs. Brown descendants of some Oriental hand contribute from distant Sikkim and Mexico images and mountments with strange hieroglyphics and bronze utensils which show a skill worthy modern handicraft. Recent races send peace pipes and crude dresses and weird combinations in ivory, all helping to unravel the science of man.

The American Indian receives much attention, with several sections devoted to his rise and fall. It is quite probable that the best collection in this line is the one made by D. B. Dyer, of Kansas City, who was for many years a Government agent. The sides of the pavilion are hung with mats and beds made of round sticks braided with rough ropes and great stretches of gay leathers for chieftains' heads. In the cases are reliques so rare they have no commercial value. The most elaborate one is a solid silver pipe presented by Major Harrison to the Shawneewee tribe. General Washington gave White Swan, a Wea leader, an equally valuable token of good friendship. It is a medal presented in 1775. Other cases are crowded with horn pipes and war clubs and bows and arrows and great war clubs of various tribes. Cheyenne, Sioux,



are in existence, one at the arsenal in Schaffhausen, one in the museum at Lisbon, a third in the Illesco collection in Constantine and the last in the Germanic Museum.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

This Paper is Dedicated especially to the Interests of the Farming Classes.

VOL II. NO. 25.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1894.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

Election Precincts

By Order of the County Court

State of West Virginia,

County of Pocahontas, to-wit:

At a session of the County Court of said Pocahontas county, held at the court house thereof on the 9th day of January, 1894, being a continuation of the regular session of said court, commencing on the first Tuesday in January, 1894, the said court proceeds, in pursuance to an order of continuance made on the 4th day of October, 1893, to be found of record in the regular "Order Book" of this court, and in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of West Virginia passed February 23, 1893 being Chapter 25 of the Acts of 1893, to divide the four Magisterial Districts of this, the said Pocahontas county, into Election Precincts, establish the number and boundaries of each, and designate the place of holding elections in each of said precincts, which is done as follows:

District No. 1. (Green Bank)

This district is divided into three precincts numbered and bounded as follows:

Precinct No. 1. Commencing at the county line between this county and Randolph on Cheat Mountain, west of David Hovener's and running a straight line to the dividing line between David Hovener and Jas H. Gum, thence a straight line to the ford south of G. W. and U. Smith Phillips on the county road leading from Green Bank to Grayson's Repose, thence along said road to the head of the ridge between the Blanton and Parkersburg turnpike and with said road to the State Line between Virginia and West Virginia, thence with said line to the line between Pocahontas and Pendleton counties, thence with the line between said Pocahontas and Pendleton counties to the line between Randolph and Pocahontas counties, thence with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house nearest Travellers Rest.

Precinct no. 2. Commencing at a point on the line between the counties of Pocahontas and Randolph and west of the McLoughlin church on Back Alleghany Mountain, thence to said church, thence to a point 5 rods south of Allen Gallards residence, thence to a point on the Huntersville & Green Bank road midway between the cross roads school house and Driscoll's old lumber camp above Harry M. Moore's, thence to Glade Hill school house, thence due east to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia on top of Alleghany Mountain, thence northward along the line between said states to the corner on said line of election precinct no. 1, and thence with the line of precinct no. 1 to the line between Pocahontas and Randolph counties, and thence with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the village of Green Bank.

Precinct no. 3. Commencing at same point as precinct no. 2, thence eastward with the line of said precinct to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, thence southward along the line be-

Huntersville districts, thence westward with the line between said districts to the corner of said line between Edray and Green Bank districts, thence with line of said districts to the line between the counties of Randolph and Pocahontas, thence northward with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the village of Dunmore.

District No. 2. (Edray).

This District is divided into three precincts numbered and bounded as follows:

Precinct no. 1 Commencing on Greenbrier at the upper end of the John J. Kellison place, thence a straight line to the Lewisburg and Marlinton turnpike on the division line between J. S. Moore and Claiborn McNeill, and thence with their line to dividing ridge and with said ridge (or divide) to the head of Mountain Lick Run and down same to Beaver dam and town same to a birch and a piece by said creek, corner to a survey of 2650 acres made for Paul McNeil in the twentieth day of May 1880, and with same N 54 W 188 poles to 2 birches on the east side of Black Mountain by a cliff of rocks, corner to McNeil and East Marion survey of 5943 acres, and thence with said line between said survey of 5943 acres and a survey of 2850 acres made for Paul McNeil and John Yeager to a point due west of the mouth of Day Run, hence leaving said line and running westward to the south of said line, thence with said line to the low place between the Blanton and Parkersburg turnpike and with said road to the State Line between Virginia and West Virginia, thence with said line to the line between Pocahontas and Pendleton counties, thence with the line between said Pocahontas and Pendleton counties to the line between Randolph and Pocahontas counties, thence with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house nearest Travellers Rest.

Precinct No. 2.—Commencing at the county line between this county and Randolph on Cheat Mountain, west of David Hovener and Jas H. Gum, thence a straight line to the ford south of G. W. and U. Smith Phillips on the county road leading from Green Bank to Grayson's Repose, thence along said road to the head of the ridge between the Blanton and Parkersburg turnpike and with said road to the State Line between Virginia and West Virginia, thence with said line to the line between Pocahontas and Pendleton counties, thence with the line between said Pocahontas and Pendleton counties to the line between Randolph and Pocahontas counties, thence with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house nearest Travellers Rest.

Precinct No. 3.—Commencing at the county line between this county and Randolph on Cheat Mountain, west of David Hovener and Jas H. Gum, thence a straight line to the ford south of G. W. and U. Smith Phillips on the county road leading from Green Bank to Grayson's Repose, thence along said road to the head of the ridge between the Blanton and Parkersburg turnpike and with said road to the State Line between Virginia and West Virginia, thence with said line to the line between Pocahontas and Pendleton counties, thence with the line between said Pocahontas and Pendleton counties to the line between Randolph and Pocahontas counties, thence with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house nearest Travellers Rest.

Precinct no. 2. Commencing at a point on the line between the counties of Pocahontas and Randolph and west of the McLoughlin church on Back Alleghany Mountain, thence to said church, thence to a point 5 rods south of Allen Gallards residence, thence to a point on the Huntersville & Green Bank road midway between the cross roads school house and Driscoll's old lumber camp above Harry M. Moore's, thence to Glade Hill school house, thence due east to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia on top of Alleghany Mountain, thence northward along the line between said states to the corner on said line of election precinct no. 1, and thence with the line of precinct no. 1 to the line between Pocahontas and Randolph counties, and thence with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the village of Green Bank.

Precinct no. 3. Commencing at same point as precinct no. 2, thence eastward with the line of said precinct to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, thence with said line to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, thence with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the village of Green Bank.

Precinct no. 1. —Commencing at the point where Cranberry River crosses the Greenbrier county line (the place where the first precinct begins) and with the greenbrier county line to the road known as the Nicholas road and with the meanders of said road to where it intersects the road leading from Hillsboro to Lobelia, and thence with the last mentioned road (in the direction of Lobelia) to where the road intersects coming up the Droop Mountain, thence with the meanders of the last mentioned road to the pike, thence with the pike to the greenbrier county line thence with the said line to the corner of the first election precinct on the top of Beaver Lick mountain, and thence with the lines of the first election precinct as heretofore given to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the town of Hillsboro.

Precinct No. 2. —Commencing at the point where Cranberry river crosses the Greenbrier line, and thence with the meanders of same river to the mouth of Charles Creek and thence up Charles Creek and the branch of same that heads at the Cranberry road at John B. Kinnison's old Sugar Camp, and thence with said road to the point that divides the waters of Wet Creek from the waters that run into the McCorkle place, and thence with said divide, keeping the head of the waters that run into the said McCorkle place to a white oak and sugar tree corner to the land of A. M. Edgar and J. W. Kinnison, and with their line to the land of Preston S. Clark, and with said Clark and Edgar's line to James Bright's land and thence with said Bright and Edgar's line to A. S. Clark's land, thence with said Edgar and Clark's line to C. J. Stulting's land and thence with said Clark and Stulting's line to William Burgess' lot, and thence with said Stulting and Burgess' line to the pike, and thence along and across the pike to the corner of M. J. McNeel and Nathaniel Kinnison and with their line to James Jordis land and thence with said Jordis and Kinnison line to James Houltz' land, thence with said Kinnison and Houltz' line to William Kinnison's land, thence with said Houltz and said William Kinnison line to Henry McCoy's land, and thence with McCoy line and Kenny Wade line to Christopher Lewis' line, and with said Lewis to the corner between the lands of David Smith, Deed, and Allen Kinnison and with their line to Greenbrier River and thence a straight line to the forks of Laurel Run just above Allen Coulter's House, and thence with the meanders of the branch that heads against Spice Run to the dividing ridge between said two runs, and thence with said dividing ridge to the top of Beaver Lick Mountain or the Greenbrier County line and thence with the top of said mountain or the Greenbrier line to the corner of the Huntersville district and with several lines given by same to Greenbrier river at the corner of the Edray District and thence with the several lines given by the Edray district line to the County line of Webster County and with same to the county line of Greenbrier and with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the town of Hillsboro.

Precinct No. 3.—Commencing at a large rock on Greenbrier above Geo. Gibson's house and corner to precinct no. 1, and with line of the same to Gibson's stone quarry, thence to the mouth of Indian Draft on Stony Creek, thence with said creek to the mouth of Ratliff's run, thence to Mrs. Ratliff's barn opposite Paul Sharp's, thence a straight line running eastward to a point 10 rods North of W. H. Dilley's residence, thence a straight line to a point 10 rods South of Gratton Weilord's residence, thence a straight line to a point 10 rods north of Samuel Harper's mill, thence a straight line to the Virginia and West Virginia line, thence northward with said line to the line dividing the Greenbrier and Huntersville Districts, thence with said line to the mouth of Clover creek, and thence with the Edray and Huntersville districts line to the

corner of J. H. Gibson, Jr., thence south of the residence of Clark Rider, thence to a point on top of the mountain where the road crosses to same, thence following the top of the mountain to a point two poles north of the house on A. M. McLaughlin's land, thence following the top of the mountain and the divide of the waters to a point hereinafter mentioned in boundary of precinct no. 3 as the intersection of the line of top of Clover Lick Mountain with the line made running westward on same direction as division line between lands of Isaac Shinneberry and Abram Shinneberry, thence eastward a long line of precinct no. three to the lower corner, thence to the Poage school house, thence with the public road to the beginning of precinct no. three, thence with Greenbrier river to a large rock on east side of river above Geo. Gibson's house, the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house nearest Edray.

Precinct No. 3.—Commencing at the ford of the river near the mouth of Clover creek; thence with the road to the Poage schoolhouse, thence to the lower corner between the lands of Isaac and Abram Shinneberry with their line up Clover creek mountain and continuing same direction to top of same, thence following the top of the mountain with divide of the waters to a point two poles north of the house on A. M. McLaughlin's land, thence following same top to where the road crosses the said

line, thence down the hollow to a point two poles south of Clark Rider's residence, thence a straight line to a point two poles south of the residence of James Gibson, Jr., thence a straight line to Gibson's castle scales on the McElroy's Bottom and Huttonsville turnpike, thence a straight line to the head of Gauley river, thence with said river to the western county line of Pocahontas county, thence northwardly along said line and around with the same and common line of Magisterial District No. 2 to where said line crosses Cheat river, corner of Magisterial District No. 1, thence in a southerly direction to the head of Glade Run, thence a straight line to the low place in a ridge west of Barnett's, thence a straight line to the mouth of Clover creek, thence to the beginning.—And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house nearest Split Rock.

District No. 3 (Hutersville).—This District is divided into two precincts numbered and bounded as follows:

Precinct No. 1.—Commencing at a point on Greenbrier river opposite Paul Sharp's, thence a straight line running eastward to a point 10 rods North of W. H. Dilley's residence, thence a straight line to a point 10 rods South of Gratton Weilord's residence, thence a straight line to a point 10 rods north of Samuel Harper's mill, thence a straight line to the Virginia and West Virginia line, thence northward with said line to the line dividing the Greenbrier and Huntersville Districts, thence with said line to the mouth of Clover creek, and thence with the Edray and Huntersville districts line to the

corner of the Public school house at Frost.

Precinct No. 2.—Commencing at same point as Precinct No. 1, thence with the lines of said Precinct No. 1 to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, thence Southward with lines between said States to the corner of line between Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties, thence with the county line between said counties to the district line between the Little Levels and Huntersville Districts, thence with said line to the lines between the Edray and Huntersville Districts and with the same to the beginning.—And the place of holding elections in this Precinct shall be at the Public School House in the town of Huntersville.

District No. 4 (Little Levels).—This District is divided into Three Precincts numbered and bounded as follows:

Precinct No. 1.—Commencing at a point where Cranberry river crosses the Greenbrier line, and thence up with the meanders of same river to the mouth of Charles Creek and the branch of same that heads at the Cranberry road at John B. Kinnison's old Sugar Camp, and thence with said road to the point that divides the waters of Wet Creek from the waters that run into the McCorkle place, and thence with said divide, keeping the head of the waters that run into the said McCorkle place to a white oak and sugar tree corner to the land of A. M. Edgar and J. W. Kinnison, and with their line to the land of Preston S. Clark, and with said Clark and Edgar's line to James Bright's land and thence with said Bright and Edgar's line to A. S. Clark's land, thence with said Edgar and Clark's line to C. J. Stulting's land and thence with said Clark and Stulting's line to William Burgess' lot, and thence with said Stulting and Burgess' line to the pike, and thence along and across the pike to the corner of M. J. McNeel and Nathaniel Kinnison and with their line to James Jordis land and thence with said Jordis and Kinnison line to James Houltz' land, thence with said Kinnison and Houltz' line to William Kinnison's land, thence with said Houltz and said William Kinnison line to Henry McCoy's land, and thence with McCoy line and Kenny Wade line to Christopher Lewis' line, and with said Lewis to the corner between the lands of David Smith, Deed, and Allen Kinnison and with their line to Greenbrier River and thence a straight line to the forks of Laurel Run just above Allen Coulter's House, and thence with the meanders of the branch that heads against Spice Run to the dividing ridge between said two runs, and thence with said dividing ridge to the top of Beaver Lick Mountain or the Greenbrier County line and thence with the top of said mountain or the Greenbrier line to the corner of the Huntersville district and with several lines given by same to Greenbrier river at the corner of the Edray District and thence with the several lines given by the Edray district line to the County line of Webster County and with same to the county line of Greenbrier and with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the town of Hillsboro.

Precinct No. 2.—Commencing where said Nicholas road crosses the Greenbrier county line, and with the several lines of said Greenbrier county to where they cross the pike corner to the 2nd Election Precinct, and thence with the several lines given in the said Election Precinct to the beginning.—And the place of holding elections in the Precinct shall be at the Public School House nearest Lotelia. And the Clerk of this Court is required to furnish for immediate publication an attested copy of this to the Editor of the "Pocahontas Times," the only newspaper published in this County and post an attested copy thereof at the front door of the Court House of this County, and cause all other notices required by section 6 Chapter 25, of the Acts of the Legislature for the year 1893, to be posted as required in said section.

G. M. KEE,
ANOS BARLOW,
A CO., FERT.
S. L. BROWN, CLK.

HOTEL BYD.R

The Hotel Marlinton by H. A. Yeager has recently changed hands and is now under new management.

RATES.

Meals 25c
Per day \$1.00 & 1.25
Per month \$15.00
Table board \$12.00

Special arrangements can be made with visiting lawyers for rooms as offices during the course.

THE STABLE
has been thoroughly cleaned and fixed up, and is in charge of a competent man. Special arrangements can be made for keeping horses. Marlinton. A. M. Byrd, Prop.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House.
Terms.

per day ... 1.00
per meal ... 25
lodging ... 25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. YEAGER, PROP

C. B. SAWYER,

Gon's Auctioneer and

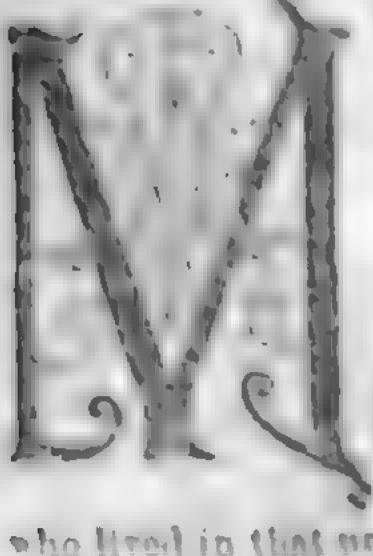
Real estate agent.

Coal, Mineral, Timber, Land, Farm and Town lots for sale.

and so far as you say, with Dunes, some power
the girl by means of which myself I have,
to the watching world I communicate.
and, as it chanced, some fancy name my way,
and greeting me! it was I that made that day
so bad, it found me well with black dinner
but as I am, ah, how my pride did fall!
And I staggered back against the wall;
The world was out of joint at all.

—Charlotte Smith, in *Lilla*.

MISS HERFORD'S PROTEGE.



MRS. HERFORD picked her steps daintily through the ranks of dirty, barefooted children that swarmed the narrow pavements of the West End as she made her way back to civilization after a visit to her old nurse, who lived in that undesirable locality.

A pretty, overgrown girl was jumping in and out of some wagons in which the young vagabonds were keeping house with appropriate dirt and disorder.

"Gosh! how human beings can exist as these little wretches do is beyond my comprehension!" mused Miss Herford, as she stepped over one and another of the youngsters.

The two had fallen out of the cart in the midst of a domestic squabble, and now lay the air hideous with their lamentations. With the tears streaming furiously on the grimy, disheveled faces, around which the tousled hair of desperadoes hung, and with mud-stained feet bearing an ungraceful tattoo on the bricks, they seemed to her small

But she suddenly turned in interest; some one was singing. It was but a song of the streets, but the child's voice trilled it with a subtle sweetness and expression that went at once to the music-worshiping heart of Caroline Herford.

"That's Nora Mulvey singin'," said one of the little vagabonds, scrambling to her feet and wiping her eyes on a very torn dress. "She sings lots of songs. I learned her some."

Miss Herford did not heed the child, but went straight to the old covered cart from whence the music came. The girl at thirteen-year-old romp was the mother. In her arms she held one of the younger, younger children, whom she was just going to sing to.

From the person who was singing, she asked Miss Herford, by way of acquaintance, her name.

"'X'm," answered the girl, staring in surprise at the stylish young lady who seemed so interested in her music. "Didn't you never hear that song before? I taught it to me; mebbe you'd like to learn it?"

"No, but I should like to have you sing more for me. Not now," she added, hastily, as the girl made signs of immediately complying with the request. "Where do you live, Nora?"

"Round in Doolan's court," several of the children chorused.

"Shut up!" snapped Nora, crossly. "Guess I kin answer the lady; it's me she's talkin' to."

Miss Herford shuddered.

"Do you think," she inquired, "your mother would let you come to my house some day to sing?"

The girl laughed.

"Oh, I ain't got no mother. I live with my A'nt Ann; she wouldn't care."

"Very well, I want you to come. This is my card; it will tell you where I live. And—and here is some money."

She slipped a silver half dollar into the girl's palm; she had heard somewhere that the lower classes were very fond of money.

A few days later Miss Herford's black Jerry was astonished by the spectacle of a shabby little girl demanding admittance within their aristocratic portals.

"Is she in?" asked the child, timidly.

Caroline Herford was awed by so much

"Well, I'll see her," Jerry, an elderly maid, responded.

It was a long time before she came.

"I'll see her," she said, "but I don't know if she's fit to come in."

"I'll see her," she said. "She's fit to come in."

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PROM STEERS TO STEAKS.

TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE CATTLE ACROSS THE OCEAN.

CARRYING CATTLE BY SEA ACROSS THE CONTINENT—FEEDING THEM AT SEA MANY LOSS DURING A VOYAGE

A N account of how live stock is shipped, say from Denver, Col., to London, is very interesting, it being full of incident and sometimes hardship.

The whole country for hundreds of miles is a great cattle raising district. There are to be found the great ranches which have become famous in the history of the West, and the smaller ranches which are scattered here and there.

The cattle are driven to market and sent to the railroads at what is known as the cattle towns and are sent by rail to several western cities, and thence with their drivers and drivers that have walked perhaps hundreds of miles from the ranches of their owners. When brought in they are shipped to Chicago, thence to Buffalo, New York, Boston, Boston, and Philadelphia the four latter cities being the ports from which they are put on board steamers for Europe, and the cost is about £1 per head.

When cattle are being carried over railroads they are watered and fed at the end of every division, which averages about 100 miles. The law requires that the railroad companies shall provide stock yards at division points to enable shippers to release their stock whilst feeding, but this requirement is not always lived up to by the railroads.

The interesting part of the voyage comes when the cattle are being put on board ships for sea, to be there confined for fourteen to twenty-five days. A tender comes alongside of the steamer with several hundred head, a gangplank is put down and they are sent on board in batches of ten and twenty at a time, to enable the men to handle them with ease. Four steers are put in a pen together. The pens line both sides of the big ocean steamer and another row is in the center, the same arrangement being provided between decks.

When all the stock is on board, the cattle men proceed with what is known as "roping." They find the ugly steer with their heads in all directions, wild and vicious. The men work in groups of three. One gets on the back of the cattle to rope them, the second makes them fast to the steer, and the third prepares the ropes.

In East Tennessee three women, who evidently managed an illicit distillery, mistaking a commercial traveler for a revenue officer, gave him a severe beating. It was not until they had beaten him up pretty badly that they became aware of their error.

During "roping" the ship is putting to sea, and when the work is done the cattle are fed with hay. The men then go below to find the place they are to sleep and eat in for the trip over, and the ethics that guide them in settling difficulties is the rule that "might makes right." The biggest fellow, if he can fight better than the rest, takes what he considers the best bunk.

At daybreak next morning all hands are called on deck to water and feed stock. The men are divided into two gangs of threes and fours, and these gangs take charge of a given number of cattle until they are landed on the other side. About thirty feet apart on the deck are great hogheads of water. This is taken out in buckets and handed along the alleys to the thirsty steers. After watering, bales of hay are opened and given in abundance. The alleyways are then swept up and breakfast is ready for the men.

For breakfast the cattle have hay and water, and the cattlemen have black coffee, butter biscuits and Irish stew. They soon finish the meal and begin to pump water and get up hay and corn for the following day. The "stiffs," a term given to those who are engaged by the shippers to take charge of the cattle and receive a passage in return for their work, are assigned to the most difficult tasks and are treated very harshly by the regular cattlemen.

About 11 o'clock a.m. corn is distributed, each steer receiving twelve or fifteen ears, and at noon more hay is given. In the evening they are fed hay and are confined to the watchman for the night, who sees that the cattle do not get into dangerous positions, such as getting their fore feet over the headboard or falling down with the rope under their neck. This is likely to choke them. It is an accident which often happens, however, especially in stormy weather. When heavy seas are running a great many cattle are killed by choking. Some are killed by the men if they break their legs. Between decks also bunches of steers are lost, dying for want of air.

They also are swept overboard from the upper deck. A man who has been on the trial for many years told me that he has put over the side as many as a hundred head in a day, and the writer has seen as many as eighty head go overboard on a Christmas eve in mid-ocean. Many ships in winter run the Thames or Mersey Rivers.

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HOME NEWS.

One party wishing to buy
a house in town will find
it best to call on Mr. H. H.
Harrison & sons.

(Best) — At his home near Clotet
the same place as just out.

— Mr. Price has bought one half
interest in the drug business of
H. A. Smith & Son, at this place,
and it will be known hereafter un-
der the firm name of Price & Smith.

— Smith, Whiting & Co., have
been in the office of the law, and
have been unable to bring up

— The lumber suit between the
Cumberland Lumber Co. and James
E. Brister was partially arranged
at Parkersburg Dec. 29th. Both
parties agreed to remove the
timber they each fell, under
bond.

A noted old soldier towards
the end of December last in a
few words for better things,
prayed that "great things might be
accomplished before the end of
sixty three."

An anonymous letter received
yesterday by the State's Attorney, informing him
that some witches are poisoning
dogs with strichine, on Elk, and
that the dead dogs, foxes, coons
and cats are polluting the streams
of that section. Mr. McChesney
leaves nothcense to insinuate that
he has been putting the poison out,
as the writer has given no name.
He has not signed his own, so it is
impossible for anyone to give advice
to the writer or attention to the
letter.

— Keusa Dongines, who is wait-
ing in Greenbrier county for murder
and for whom \$1000 reward is offer-
ed, made his appearance last week
at the Grave, a place about eight
miles from Marlinton. He
was there to buy some
articles, accompanied by two true
friends, and while there kept his
possession in his hands. When he came
into this county from Greenbrier,
he was overtaken shortly by a
posse who fired thirty shots or
more at him.

A posse was undoubtedly seen
in West Virginia last week. A citizen
of the mountains of this place was a-
wakened after return of the night
by his dogs, which were in the
house with him; one of these dogs
barking and most ferocious and was
giving blood curdling growls as he
endeavored to get out of the house.
On hearing the noise of a wagon
nearly passing, he looked out and
saw a man drawing a light wagon
without apparent effort, up hill and
through the mud. Passing the
house, he ascended the hill and was
seen long enough, probably, to
have reached the Soldiers' Grave
and on top of the hill, when he
was seen to return and pass the
house in the same direction as
the posse.

The contents of the wagon
could not be distinguished. The
light was bright and starlight, but
the "mountain" the last was by
far the best. He was seen
over one of these clouds and so
obscured. There is no residence
this road for five miles after
leaving the gentleman's place re-
ferred to. All in that house that
was seen and marked the strange
travel well.

PERSONAL

— To Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Mc-
Neel, in Hintersville, a son
has been born.

— A. M. McLaughlin of Lewis
County, some days in town
recently left the town from
home on Elk, known as
the most pleasant with
many and interesting friends for
days in the past few years.

— Hon. C. R. Beard President of
the County Court was prevented
from attending court the last day
of the term on account of the ill-
ness of his little boy.

— Sheriff H. K. Barnes has
been disabled by consumption which
is not wisely but too well. He
is still hunting this week however.
Rept. — W. H. Dilley

— Albert Sharp, Esq., in answer to
question as why he did not go
with Douglass and win the \$1000
reward says that he has lost his
Douglass and consequently will
not try to find any.

— Mr. R. W. Hill of Academy was
a distinguished caller at our office
last Saturday. He informs us that
his son Frank Hill is in attendance
at Randolph-Macon College this
year.

— Last Thursday evening Mr.
George Baxter received a painful
injury by a fall. He is rapidly re-
covering at his account.

— Mr. James Audridge and son
George, have built a nice new house
near Edsby and are now occupying
it.

— Mr. Silas Barlow is building near
his Father's in Red Lick Moun-
tain.

Another oberry.

— On last Thursday evening about
8 o'clock two men entered Capt.
Edgar's residence, near Academy,
and took all the money they could
find in the house, about \$30.

— Capt. Edgar lives in a large brick
house about half a mile from the
public road. Mrs. Edgar went to
the door on hearing a foot step and
endeavored to close it but a man
was standing in the door way, and
in response to her command to
leave said "I have a grudge against
this country and against you, and I
am going to have some money."—
They were armed and masked, and
covered the inmates of the room
where they were assembled
with their revolvers.

— Edgar and sister were out of the
room, where captives of the rob-
bers fled his pistol through the
ceiling. The smaller of the two men
covered "The Captain" and the
other took the lamp and threatened
to burn the house, but the smaller
man remonstrated. They left the
house in a short time.

— Meanwhile the young ladies had
reached Capt. Wm. L. McNeel's
place, adjoining Capt. Edgar's, and
given the alarm.

— Henry McNeel Esq. immediately
got on a horse and rode to Acad-
emy, and in a very few minutes near-
ly every one in that part of the
Levels was up and watching their
stable to see that no horses were
taken.

— At Mr. Sherman Clark's no pre-
cautions were taken to prevent
their getting horses and at that
place two horses were missing in
the morning, and had been stolen
by some one familiar with the
stables. These horses were found in
a wheat field near Lewisburg the
next morning by day-break.

— The robbers are evidently the
same men who robbed the Benick's
Valley store on the Monday night
previous.

— These men were traced to the
top of Drop Mountain and the
pursuers came upon them in camp
around them the near the edge of
the road, but they ran before they
could be identified. Around the
fire were found tags from goods
taken from the store, and pieces of
cake and apples of the same kind
as those taken from the store-keep-
er's house.

— It is very much to be regretted
that they were not caught. Parties
came in this direction on the hunt
about 2 a.m. the same night, and
left word to hang them up if caught
which everybody is ready to do.

— Greatest apprehension is felt for
personal safety now that we have
had such a startling series of out-
rages in the past few years.

NOTICE

I have sold my entire stock
of goods to Mr. A. T. Dilley, of Hinter-
sville, on account of the ill-
ness of his little boy.

— Sheriff H. K. Barnes has
been disabled by consumption which
is not wisely but too well. He
is still hunting this week however.

Rept. — W. H. Dilley

NOTICE

All persons knowing themselves
to be indebted to us by bond or
otherwise, are respectfully invited to call at
our place of business and settle up.

Respectfully,

Jan. 1, 1893. MOORE & HANNAH.

CLUBBING RATES.

Wheeling Weekly Register and
Pocahontas Times, \$2 for both pa-
pers. We will offer to those paying
up back subscription to the TIMES
and a year in advance or any sub-
scriber who advances his subscrip-
tion one year from this or later
date, both the above papers one
year for \$2.00.

The Register contains 12 pages
per week of carefully selected read-
ing matter.

FOOT. BALL

An Interesting Game Arranged for January 20th

To be played on Saturday, com-
mencing at 1:30 p.m. and lasting
one and a half hours.

The public is cordially invited to
witness the trial of strength and
skill between the team sent by the
Mingo Foot ball Club of Randolph
County and that of the Marlinton
Club on the latter's grounds.

The teams are as follows:

Mingo F. T. Marlinton F. T.
Names: Weights. Names: Weights.
W. Montgomery, 130. A. Gunther, 130.
A. Hazlerigg, 130. J. H. Wilson, 160.
E. Chapman, 130. A. Price, 160.
S. Green, 141. W. McLaughlin, 135.
J. Langworthy, 143. N. Price, 145.
B. Earslawn, 148. J. Byrd, 149.
B. Hobden, 166. H. Bird, 165.
A. Lawson, 141. L. Yeager, 152.
J. Larkins, 129. W. Yeager, 175.
P. Marshal, 170. J. Byrd, 147.

Lanty W. Herold

made at the October term of the Circuit
Court of Pocahontas County on the 18th
day of October, 1893, I will at my office
in the town of Hintersville, West Va.,

on the 12th day of February, 1894, pro-
ceed to take, state, and report the fol-
lowing matter of account.

1st. All the liens or other incum-
brances upon the lands of the defendant
Lanty W. Herold, with the amounts
and priorities thereof, and to whom

they are due.

2nd. An account showing whether
or not the rents and profits of the real
estate subject to the liens and incum-
brances will satisfy them in five years.

3rd. Any other matter or document
composed of Englishmen. They must be
in white jerseys, and the home team in
black.

Mr. J. Langworthy, Umpire.

The visiting team is with the estate
exception of Mr. Paul Marshall,

composed of Englishmen. They must be
in white jerseys, and the home team in
black.

Mr. J. Langworthy, Umpire.

The Marlinton Club has as
Reserves: Frank Anderson, W.

A. Shearer, John Yeager, Ligun

Marshal, Kurke Snyder, Pat Sim

mon.

Dr. E. L. Day, Manager.

RWARD.

The County Court of Pocahontas
County, W. Va., by its order en-
tered of record, offers a reward of
\$100.00 for the apprehension and
conviction of each person who rob-
bed Andrew Dilley in the month
of October, 1893. Also a like sum
for apprehension and conviction of
each person who robbed Capt. A.

M. Edgar in this month.

NOTICE

— Just received at H. L. Beard
a copy of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas
County, W. Va., dated January 1, 1893.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Office of Commissioner W. H.

Grose, Hintersville, W. Va.

Notice is hereby given to all
parties interested, that I pur-
sue to an order of reference en-

tered in the chancery cause of

S. P. Patterson et al.

rs.

J. W. Dilley et al.

Made at the October term of the

Circuit Court of Pocahontas County

on the 19th day of October 1893.

I will at my office in the town of

Hintersville, W. Va., on the

3d day of February, 1894, proceed to

take, state, and report the fol-

lowing matters of account:

1st.—An account showing the
amounts and priorities of the plain-

ting debts against the defendant

J. W. Dilley.

2d.—A statement showing whether
or not the rents and profits of the real

estate subject to the liens and incum-

brances will satisfy them in five years.

3d.—Any other matter deemed per-

tinent by the Commissioner or re-

quired by any party in interest to be
specially stated.

At which time and place you

may attend. W. H. GROSSE,

Commissioner.

— You will never go to the
World's Fair now, in a literal

sense, but you may figuratively by

getting Bancroft's Book of the Fair

published in twenty-five parts at a

dollar a part. Any part makes the

finest book in the world.

BANCROFT COMPANY,

Auditorium Building,

Chicago, Ill.

— COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

of taking Account.

Office of Commissioner W. H. Grose,

Hintersville, W. Va.

Notice is hereby given to all parties
interested that in pursuance of an or-

der of reference to the undersigned
commissioner in the Chancery cause of

M. J. McNeil

made at the October term of the Circuit
Court of Pocahontas County on the 18th

day of October, 1893, I will at my office

in the town of Hintersville, West Virginia,

on the 12th day of February, 1894, pro-

ceed to take, state, and report the fol-

lowing matter of account.

1st. All the liens or other incum-
brances upon the lands of the defendant

Lanty W. Herold, with the amounts
and priorities thereof, and to whom

they are due.

2nd. An account showing whether
or not the rents and profits of the real
estate subject to the liens and incum-
brances will satisfy them in five years.

3rd. Any other matter or document

required by the court, sooner or required

by

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE
NAVAJO INDIANS.

A Strange People Who Inhabit a Strange Land. They Are All Indians, and Would Rather Starve than Eat Fish.

YOUNG Navajo Indians are very poor, and are compelled to live in the desert. They are not so poor as the old people, who have been pebbled aside by the relentless forces of advancing civilization and have sought other homes with sorely reduced numbers, the Navajo, securely entrenched in his desert fastnesses that no man envies, has held his own and increased and multiplied.

There are all savage tribes that I have ever seen, says the New York Herald, in Navajo country, the Navajo are the most savage and the most ferocious. They are the most intelligent, however, and they are known to white men and Mexicans by Spanish names, such as Manchita (the great woman), Juan, Juan de Jesus. But I succeeded once in obtaining a cautious word from a fat old sub-chief, known as Julian, with whom I became acquainted. I asked him to tell me who built the old ruins of forts and castles that are frequently found in places where to-day the desert stretches for many miles, and to explain the fragments of pottery that are found in profusion in the sand. This pottery, painted and glazed, scattered over miles of ground, indicates surely that populous cities once occupied what is now arid desert. With Indian trouble I obtained the following statement from Julian:

"Many years ago there was a great

call for a can of peaches. It was for the king's tin spoon, as said in its last use, was handled to him. On this he was compelled to eat half a dozen fish, and though he ate without any formality or cleansing. This particular spoon had last been used by a Mexican or cowboy on a can of salmon. When the king saw the fish he bit off pieces in his mouth, but detected the flavor of the fish, and set aside the first cut. With pride he gorged on every bit until he could not eat and then passed it to one of his waiting compatriots. The king then took them three the spoon on the floor with disgust exclaiming, 'Fisca! No bocan' (fishy food). The Indians were at a loss to point of view, and were only comforted by elaborate assurances that the affair was an accident. It is true that who had taken the spoon his mouth was absolutely nauseated.

Their religion may be dismissed by the statement that they have none. Quite a number of the Navajo were taken while very young to the Jesuit school at Fort Peck and to the Presbyterian. The good Fathers and zealous clergymen did their best by them, of course. Yet I found, as a matter of sad experience, that the very best and most dishonest Navajos were those who had been thus educated. For instance, I remember that a few years ago, when I was alone in a trading post, a young Indian came in. He was tall, heavy fellow and uncommonly handsome. He was decked out in the height of style for a Navajo. His blankets were worth \$100, and the silver ornaments on the headstall of his pony were, heavy and of the best workmanship. He introduced himself to me in awkward Spanish, interspersed with Navajo words and signs which I could interpret, but apparently knew no English. His business was to pawn his revolver for \$5. It is the custom of traders to make such loans, without interest, because the borrower usually wants to buy goods and the aboriginal mind has never accepted the idea of interest. Therefore, when this Indian stated his wish in silky tones I gave him the money he asked for. When the pistol and money had been exchanged the

general level of stature, dark eyes, broad features and wear their hair in long braids. The Navajo, lighter in color, is taller, wears his long hair loose, and his features are of a clearer type. He is of the gauntly type, wary and tough. As to courage he has enough to carry him successfully through his bickerings with the poor Mexicans and the wretched Apaches that are near him, but he will not fight with men unless at every hazard. In the last fifty years our government has sent a series of military

expeditions against them, but they have been, with one exception, their failures. In their desert homes they could not be brought to bay, and the troops were obliged to retire because they could not obtain water and forage. In 1855 the late General E. V. Sumner led the strongest of the expeditions against them and penetrated the heart of their country, where he established the post of Fort Defiance. But that accomplished soldier, with the choicest troops of our army, was unable to bring them to battle, and, like his predecessors, returned from an almost fruitless incursion.

The character of their country is such as to make military operations against them almost hopeless, and a general war with them would, from a military point of view, indicate failure and mortification in advance. There is not enough water available in the whole country properly to supply the needs of its inhabitants. What there is can be found only in springs and in small pools, and these can only be found by careful search. A stranger would perish in this desert, though the water might be close to him. Neither is there herbage to feed the large number of animals required for a force sufficient to deal successfully with the strength of the Navajo Nation. If the necessity for stern work makes short spurts of railroads must be constructed, and thus the difficulties can be overcome, but without such means of rapid transportation a hunt after the Navajos will be like the Irishman's chase after the flea—"When you put your finger on him he isn't there."

They are polygamous, if their methods of establishing marital relations can be counted as appertaining to matrimony. An Indian girl is as much a chattel of her father as is his horse. When old enough he sells her to some Indian who wants her, and her charms and ability as a cook determine the number of ponies to be paid for her. Eight ponies is an average price, and twelve is considered high. I knew of one for whom the happy bridegroom told me he paid thirty ponies. This statement I always doubted gravely, not because I would unwillingly cast any reflection on the charms of the lady, but because I knew the Indian, and appreciated his talent as a liar. A pony, it may be said, is worth from \$8 to \$12. The wife is the property of the husband, and when he feels so disposed and can find a purchaser he sells her. Such a transfer makes no breach in the friendly feeling between the quondam husband and wife. On a long ride through the reservation I had for a guide an especially decent Indian, with whom I conversed for hours. One night when we could not find water, for which our horses were suffering, he said to me: "If we go a few miles further we will find a Navajo house where we will be comfortable. The man is my friend and his wife is a good cook. She was my wife last year, but I sold her to him."

In my ignorance I imagined some delicacy about the meeting of the two, but was too anxious to find water for my good horse to hesitate. When we arrived at the place—a rude wall of stones built around a cavern—the family appeared. The man was an especially villainous looking, elderly Indian. The woman was fat and forty, without being fair. The meeting was cordial all around, and between my guide and his former wife there was much pleasant bantering in their own language, while the new husband frankly smoked his cigarette and concocted schemes, which he successfully carried out, to steal my provisions.

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This Paper is Devoted Solely to the Interests of the Farming Class.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1894.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

Election Precincts

By Order of the County Court

State of West Virginia,

County of Pocahontas, to wit: At a session of the County Court of said Pocahontas County, held at the court house thereof on the 9th day of January, 1894, being a continuation of the regular session of said court, commencing on the first Tuesday in January, 1894, the said court proceeded, in pursuance of an order of continuance made on the 4th day of October, 1893, to be found of record in the regular "Order Book" of this court, and the purposer of an Act of the Legislature of West Virginia passed February 23, 1893, being Chapter 25 of the Acts of 1893, to divide the four Magisterial Districts of time, the said Pocahontas County, into Election Precincts, establish the number and boundaries of each, and designate the place of holding elections in each of said precincts, which is done as follows:

District No. 1. (Green Bank)

This district is divided into three precincts numbered and bounded as follow:

Precinct No. 1. Commencing at the county line between this court and Randolph on Cheat Mountain, west of David Hevener's and running a straight line to the dividing line between David Hevener and Jas H. Gum thence a straight line to the ford south of G W and Uriah Phillips on the county road leading from Green Bank to Traveller's Rest; hence a straight line to the intersection of the Ridge road with the Staunton and Pittsburgh turnpike and with said road to the State Line between Virginia and West Virginia, thence with said line to the line between Pocahontas and Pendleton counties, thence with the line between said Pocahontas and Pendleton counties to the line between Randolph and Pocahontas counties, thence with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the town of Marlinton.

Precinct No. 2. Commencing at a point on the line between the counties of Pocahontas and Randolph and west of the McLaughlin church on Back Alleghany Mountain, thence to said church, thence to a point 5 rods south of Allen Gallard's residence, thence to a point on the Huntersville & Green Bank road midway between the two roads school house and Driscol's old lumber camp above Harry M. Moore's, thence to Gladie Hill school house, thence due east to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia on top of Alleghany Mountain, thence northward along the line between said states to the corner on said line of election precinct no. 1, and then with the line of precinct no. one to the line between Pocahontas and Randolph counties, and thence with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house nearest Traveller's Rest.

Precinct No. 3. Commencing at same point as precinct no. 2, thence eastward with the lines of said precinct to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, thence southward along the line between said states to the corner or said line of the Green Bank and Huntersville districts, thence westward with the line between said districts to the corner of said line between Edray and Green Bank districts, thence with line of said districts to the line between the counties of Randolph and Pocahontas.

Precinct no. 4. Commencing at same point as precinct no. 3, thence eastward with the lines of said precinct to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, thence southward along the line between said states to the corner or said line of the Green Bank and Huntersville districts, thence westward with the line between said districts to the corner of said line between Edray and Green Bank districts, thence with line of said districts to the line between the counties of Randolph and Pocahontas.

Precinct no. 1. Commencing on Green River at the upper end of the John J. Kellison place, thence a straight line to the Lewisburg and Martins Bottom Turnpike on the division line between J. S. Moore and Claiborn McNeel, and thence with their line to a dividing ridge and with said ridge (or divide) to the head of Mount or Lick Run and down same to Beaver dam and down same to a branch and a point by said creek, corner to a survey of 260 acres made for Paul McNeel on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1860, and with same N. 34 W. 108 poles to 2 birches on the last side of Black Mountain by a cliff of rocks, corner to McNeel's and Edmund's survey of 5943 acres, and hence with said line between said surveys, 13 5943 acres, and a survey of 286.0 acres made for Paul McNeel and J. H. Yeager to a point due west of the mouth of Day Run, thence leaving said hill and running due east to the mouth of said Run, thence a straight line through the first low place to the top of the Big Knob on Day's Mountain, thence to Levi Gay's barn on the Griffin place, thence to Mrs. Nancy Ratliff's barn, thence to the mouth of Ratliff's Run on Stony Creek, thence with said creek to the mouth of the Indian Draft, thence to Gibson's stone quarry, thence to large rock on the east side of Greenbrier river above Geo Gibson's house, thence a straight line to a large rock with a water fall by the road, and one half miles from Greenbrier bridge at Marlinton, thence a straight line crossing Kapp's Creek, to an island below the Joshua Buckley landing, thence down the river and with the same line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the town of Marlinton.

Precinct No. 2. Commencing at a large rock on Greenbrier about Geo. Gibson's house and corner to precinct no. 1, and with line of the same to Gibson's stone quarry, thence to the mouth of Indian Draft on Stony Creek, thence with said creek to the mouth of Ratliff's run, thence to Mr. Ratliff's barn, thence to Levi Gay's barn on the Griffin place, thence to the top of "Big Knob" on Day's Mountain, thence crossing at the first low place to the mouth of Day's run, thence due west to the district line to a 286.0 acre survey made for Paul McNeel and John Yeager, and following said lines to the Webster county line, thence running northward with the Pocahontas county line to the Gauley river, thence running up said river to its head, thence a straight line to Gibson's cattle scales by the side of the Martins Bottom and Huttonsville turnpike, thence a straight line to a point two poles south of the residence of Clark Rider, thence to a point on top of the mountain where the road crosses to same, thence following the top of the mountain to a point two poles north of the house on A. M. McLaughlin's land, thence following the top of the mountain and the divide of the waters to a point hereinafter mentioned in boundary of precinct no. 3 as the intersection of the line of top of Clover Lick Mountain with the line made running westward on same direction as division line between lands of Isaac Simeberry and Abram Simeberry, thence eastward a long line of precinct no. three to the lower corner, thence to the Poage school house, thence with the public road to the beginning of precinct no. three, thence with Greenbrier river to a large rock on east side of river above Clegg's Branch, the beginning

Shinoberry with their line to the corner of M. J. McNeal and Nathaniel Kinnison and with their line to James Jordan's land and thence with said Jordan and Kinnison line to James Hoal's land, thence with said Kinnison and Hoal's line to William Kinnison's land, thence with said Hoal's and said William Kinnison line to Henry McCoy's land and Kenny Wade line to Christopher Lewis' line, and with said Lewis to the corner between the lands of David Smith, Deed, and Allen Kinnison and with their line to Greenbrier River and thence a straight line to the forks of Laurel Run just above Allen Coulter's House, and thence with the meanders of the branch that heads against Spice Run to the dividing ridge between said two runs, and thence with said dividing ridge to the top of Beaver Lick Mountain or the Greenbrier County line and thence with the top of said mountain or the Greenbrier line to the corner of the Huntersville district and with several lines given by same to Greenbrier river at the corner of the Edray District and thence with the several lines given by the Edray district line to the County line of Webster County and with same to the county line of Greenbrier and with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this Precinct shall be at the Public School House nearest Split Rock.

District No. 3 (Huntersville.) This District is divided into two precincts numbered and bounded as follows:

Precinct No. 1. — Commencing at a point on Greenbrier river opposite Paul Sharp's, thence a straight line running eastward to a point 10 rods North of W. H. Dilley's residence, thence a straight line to a point 12 rods South of Graton Weiford's residence, thence a straight line to a point 10 rods north of Samuel Harper's mill, thence a straight line to the Virginia and West Virginia line, thence northward with said line to the line dividing the Green Bank and Huntersville Districts, thence with said line to the mouth of Clover creek, and thence with the Edray and Huntersville districts line to the beginning.—And the place of holding elections in this Precinct shall be at the Public school house at Frost.

Precinct No. 2. — Commencing at same point as Precinct No. 1, thence with the lines of said Precinct No. 1 to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, thence southward with lines between said States to the corner of line between Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties, thence with the County line between said counties to the district line between the Little Levels and Huntersville Districts, thence with said line to the line between the Edray and Huntersville districts and with the same to the beginning.—And the place of holding elections in this Precinct shall be at the Public School House in the town of Hillsboro.

Precinct No. 3. — Commencing where said Nicholas road crosses the Greenbrier county line, and with the several lines of said Greenbrier county to where they cross the pike corner to the 2nd Election Precinct, and thence with the several lines given in the said Election Precinct to the beginning.—And the place of holding elections in the Precinct shall be at the Public School House nearest Lobelia. And the Clerk of this Court is required to furnish for immediate publication an attested copy of this to the Editor of the "Pocahontas Times," the only newspaper published in this County and post an attested copy thereof at the front door of the Court House of this County, and cause all other notices required by section 6, Chapter 26, of the Acts of the Legislature for the year 1893, to be posted as required in said section.

G. M. KEE,
AMOS BARLOW,
A Copy, Teste
S. J. BROWN, O. V.

NO. 10
Editor of Pocahontas
County

Attala, A. N. Campbell
Attala, J. C. Astor
John D. Burns
J. H. Patterson
C. E. Arganat
D. R. Board
D. M. Kee
Amos Barlow
Geo. Baster
Geo. P. Moore

THE COURTS.

Court sessions on the first in April, 2d Tuesday in June
Tuesday in October
Court sessions on the 1st in January, March, October
and Tuesday in July July to

MUNIC.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Marlinton, West Va.
Practice in the courts of Pocahontas County, and in
Court of Appeals of the State of
Virginia.

MULINTON.

Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Practice in the courts of Pocahontas County, and in
the court of Appeals.

RUCKER.

Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Practice in the courts of Pocahontas County, and in
the court of Appeals.

ARBUCKLE.

Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
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Attention given to claims for
debtors in Pocahontas County.

BRATTON.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Great and careful attention given
to legal business.

BROWN.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Marlinton, W. Va.
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CAMPBELL.

DENTIST,
Montgomery, Va.
Visit Pocahontas County, at least,
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Exact date of his visits will appear
in paper.

WEYNOUTH.

RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
visit Pocahontas County every
fall. The exact
date of his visits will appear
in paper.

CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
next door to H. A. Yeager's Ho-
tel opposite Hotel
will promptly answer all.

ILLIOTT.

BUILDER,
Landscape & Carpenter,
and architect, building
and general contractor.

GREEN BANK, W. VA.
G. M. KEE.

NOTARY PUBLIC,
A. N. CAMPBELL,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Practice in the courts of
Pocahontas County.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

This Paper is Devoted Especially to the Interests of the Farming Class.

VOL. II, NO. 26.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1894.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

Official Directory of Pocahontas County

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell	Probating Attorney, L. M. McLaughlin
Deputy Sheriff, John J. Kellison	J. C. Attegast
State Sheriff, John A. Morris	G. L. Brown
Clerk of Court, J. H. Patterson	J. H. Patterson
Assessor, C. D. Attegast	C. D. Attegast
Treasurer, G. W. Moore	G. W. Moore
Surveyor, G. M. Kee	Amos Barlow
Coroner, G. W. Moore	G. W. Moore

Election Precincts

By Order of the County Court

State of West Virginia.

County of Pocahontas, &c., &c.

At a session of the County Court of said Pocahontas County, held at the court house in said town on the 3rd day of January, 1894, being a continuation of the regular session of said court, commencing in the first Tuesday in January, 1893, the said court proceeded, in pursuance of an order of continuance made on the 4th day of October, 1893, to be found record in the regular "Order Book" of this court, and by pur-
suance of an Act of the Legislature of West Virginia passed February 23, 1893, being Chapter 25 of the Acts of 1893, to divide the four Magisterial Districts of this, the said Pocahontas county, into Election Precincts, establish the number and boundaries of each, and designate the place of holding elections in each of said precincts, which is done as follows:

District No. 1. (Green Bank)

This district is divided into three precincts numbered and bounded as follow.

Precinct No. 1. Commencing at the county line between this court and Randolph on Cheat Mountain, west of David Bennett's and running a straight line to the dividing line between David Bennett and Jas. H. Gum, thence a straight line to the ford south of G. W. and Uriah Phillips on the county road leading from Green Bank to Traveller's Rest, hence a straight line to the intersection of the Ridge road with the Staunton and Pittsburgh turnpike and with said road to the State Line between Virginia and West Virginia, thence with said line to the line between Pocahontas and Pendleton counties, thence with the line between Randolph and Pocahontas counties thence with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house nearest Traveller's Rest.

Precinct No. 2. Commencing at a point on the line between the counties of Pocahontas and Randolph and west of the McLaughlin church on Back Alleghany Mountain, thence to said church, thence to a point 5 rods south of Allen Gallard's residence, thence to a point on the Huntersville & Green Bank road midway between the cross roads school house and Driscoll's old lumber camp above Harry M. Moore's, thence to Grade Hill school house, thence due east to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia on top of Alleghany Mountain, thence northward along the line between said states to the corner on said line of election precinct no. 1, and thence with the line of precinct no. 1 to the line between Pocahontas and Randolph counties, and thence with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the village of Green Bank.

Precinct No. 3. Commencing at same point as precinct no. 2, thence eastward with the lines of said precinct to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, thence southward along the line between said states to the corner on said line of the Green Bank and Huntersville districts, thence westward with the line between said districts to the corner of said line of election precinct no. 1, and thence with the line of precinct no. 1 to the line between Pocahontas and Randolph counties, and thence with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the village of Green Bank.

Precinct No. 4. Commencing at same point as precinct no. 3, thence eastward with the lines of said precinct to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, thence southward along the line between said states to the corner on said line of the Green Bank and Huntersville districts, thence westward with the line between said districts to the line between the counties of Randolph and Pocahontas, thence northward with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the village of Dunmore.

District No. 2. (Edray)

This District is divided into three precincts numbered and bounded as follows.

Precinct no. 1. Commencing on Green River at the upper end of the John J. Kellison place, thence a straight line to the Lewisburg and Marion Bottom turnpike on the division line between S. Moore and Claiborn McNeill, and thence with their line to the dividing ridge and with said ridge (or divide) to the head of Mounton Lick Run and down same to Beaver dam and down same to a branch and a piece by said creek, corner to a survey of 260 acres made for Paul McNeil on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1890, and with said N. 34 W. 188 poles to a branch on the east side of Black Mountain by a cliff of rocks, corner to McNeil and Edmiston survey of 5943 acres, and thence with said line between said surveys, of 5943 acres and a survey of 285 acres made for Paul McNeil and John Yeager to a point due west of the mouth of Day Run, thence leaving said hill and running due east to the mouth of said Run, thence a straight line through the first low place to the top of the Big Knob on Day's Mountain, thence to Levi Gay's farm on the Griffi place, thence to Mr. Nancy Run's barn, thence to the mouth of Ratliff's Run on Stony Creek, thence with said creek to the mouth of the Indian Draft, thence to Gibson's stone quarry, thence to a large rock on the east side of Greenbrier river above Gro Gibson's house, thence a straight line to a large rock with a waterfall by the road about two and one half miles from Gaebler's bridge at Marlinton, thence a straight line crossing Kapp Creek, to an island below the Joshua Buckley fording, thence down the river and with the same line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this Precinct shall be at the Public School House nearest Split Rock.

District, No 3 (Huntersville.) This District is divided into two precincts numbered and bounded as follows:

Precinct No. 1.—Commencing at a point on Greenbrier river opposite Paul Sharp's, thence a straight line running eastward to a point 10 rods North of W. H. Dilley's residence, thence a straight line to a point 10 rods South of Gratton Weiford's residence, thence a straight line to a point 10 rods north of Samuel Harper's mill, thence a straight line to the Virginia and West Virginia line, thence northerly with said line to the line dividing the Green Bank and Huntersville Districts, thence with said line to the mouth of Clover Creek, and thence with the Edray and Huntersville districts line to the beginning.—And the place of holding elections in this Precinct shall be at the Public school house at Frost.

Precinct No. 2.—Commencing at same point as Precinct No. 1, thence with the lines of said Precinct No. 1 to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, thence southward with lines between said States to the corner of line between Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties, thence with the County line between said counties to the district line between the Little Levels and Huntersville Districts, thence with said line to the line between the Edray and Huntersville Districts and with the same to the beginning.—And the place of holding elections in this Precinct shall be at the Public School House in the town of Huntersville.

District No. 4 (Little Levels.)—This District is divided into three precincts numbered and bounded as follows:

Precinct No. 1.—Commencing at a point where Cranberry river crosses the Greenbrier line, and thence up with the meanders of same river to the mouth of Charles Creek and thence up Charles Creek and the branch of same that heads at the Cranberry road at John B. Kinison's old Sugar Camp, and thence with said road to the point that divides the waters of West Creek from the waters that run into the McCorkle place, and thence with said divide, keeping the head of the waters that run into the said McCorkle place to a white oak and sugar tree corner to the land of A. M. Edgar and J. W. Kinison, and with their line to the land of Preston S. Clark, and with said Clark and Edgar's line to James Bright's land and thence with said Bright and Edgar's line to A. S. Clark's land, thence with said Edgar and Clark's line to C. J. Stulting's land and thence with said Clark and Stulting's line to William Burgess' lot, and thence with said Stulting and Burgess' line to the mine, and

Shinnoberry with their line to thence along said across the pike to the corner of M. J. McNeil and Nathaniel Kinison and with their line to James Jordan land and thence with said Jordan and Kinison line to James Howell's land, thence with said Kinison and Howell line to William Kinison's land, thence with said Kinison and Howell line to Henry McLean's land and thence with said McLean line and Kenny Wade line to Christopher Lewis' line, and with said Lewis to the corner between the lands of David Smith, Deed, and Allen Kinison and with their line to Greenbrier River and thence a straight line to the forks of Laurel Run just above Allen Coulter's House, and thence with the meanders of the branch that heads against Apica Run to the dividing ridge between said two runs, and thence with said dividing ridge to the top of Beaver Lick Mountain or the Greenbrier County line and thence with the top of said mountain or the Greenbrier line to the corner of the Huntersville district and with several lines given by same to Greenbrier river at the corner of the Edray District and thence with the several lines given by the Edray district line to the County line of Webster County and with same to the county line of Greenbrier and with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this Precinct shall be at the public school house nearest the town of Mill Point.

Precinct no. 2.—Commencing at a point where Cranberry River crosses the Greenbrier county line (the place where the first precinct begins) and with the Greenbrier county line to the road known as the Nicholas road and with the meanders of said road to where it intersects the road leading from Hillsboro to Lobelia, and thence with the last mentioned road (in the direction of Lobelia) to where the road intersects coming up the Droop Mountain, thence with the meanders of the last mentioned road to the pike, thence with the pike to the Greenbrier county line thence with the said line to the corner of the first election precinct on the top of Beaver Lick Mountain, and thence with the lines of the first election precinct as heretofore given to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the town of Hillsboro.

Precinct No. 3.—Commencing where said Nicholas road crosses the Greenbrier county line, and with the several lines of said Greenbrier county to where they cross the pike corner to the 2nd election precinct, and thence with the several lines given in the said election precinct to the beginning.—And the place of holding elections in the Precinct shall be at the Public School House nearest Lobelia. And the Clerk of this Court is required to furnish for immediate publication an attested copy of this to the Editor of the "Pocahontas Times," the only newspaper published in this County and post an attested copy thereof at the front door of the Court House of this County, and cause all other notices required by section 6, Chapter 25, of the Acts of the Legislature for the year 1893, to be posted as required in said section.

G. M. KEE,
AMOS BARLOW,
A. COPE, Teste;
S. L. BROWN, C. W.
—The breaking strain of an inch rope is 1000 pounds.
—In Asia there 120 people to the square mile.
—Ireland has 2,000,000 acres of bog land.

BUILDER.

Mill-Wright & Carpenter.
Bills and specifications furnished
upon application.

GREEN BANK, W. VA.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office next door to H. A. Yeager's Hotel.
Residence opposite Hotel.
All calls promptly answered.

J. ELLIOTT.

RESIDENT DENTIST,

Beverly, W. Va.

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\$1.50 PER ANNUM

Official Directory of Pocahontas County

Probate Court, A. E. Campbell,	J. C. Attinger,
Attala Attorney, L. M. McClintic,	J. H. Patterson,
Probate Court, H. L. Brown,	C. O. Arbogast,
County Clerk, J. H. Patterson,	C. E. Beard,
County Clerk, G. M. Kee,	A. M. Harlow,
Co. Sheriff, Amos Harlow,	Geo. W. Moore

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 1st Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Marlinton, West Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

M. MCCLINTIC,

Attorney-at-Law,

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. RUCKER,

Attly.-at-Law & Notary Public,

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.

Prudent attention given to claims for real estate in Pocahontas County.

W. A. PRATTON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Martinton, W. Va.

Prudent and careful attention given to all legal business.

A. ANDREW PRICE,

Attorney-at-Law.

Martinton, W. Va.

Will be found at Times Office.

D. O. J. CAMPBELL

DENTIST,

Monterey, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year.

The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

R. J. H. WEYMOUTH,

BESTIDENT DENTIST,

Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THIS TIMES.

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J. MILLIGAN,

BUILDER.

J. M. WRIGHT & Carpenter. Tools and specifications furnished on application.

GREEN BANK, W. VA.

J. R. MORTILLI,

AUCTIONEER,

Beckley, W. Va.

Will sell at public auction, on the 1st day of February, 1894, the following property:

Constitutional Law and Civil Practice.

Election Precincts

By Order of the County Court

State of West Virginia.

County of Pocahontas, to wit: At a session of the County Court held at Marlinton, W. Va., at the court house in town on the 5th day of January, 1894, before a continuation of the regular session of said court, commencing in the first Tuesday in January, 1894, the said court proceeded, in pursuance of an order of continuance made on the 4th day of October, 1893, to be found of record in the regular "Order Book" of this court, and in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of West Virginia passed February 23, 1893, being Chapter 45 of the Acts of 1893, to divide the four Magisterial Districts of this, the said Pocahontas county, into 11 election precincts, establish the number and boundaries of each, and designate the place of holding elections in each of said precincts, which is done as follows:

District No. 1. (Green Bank)

This district is divided into three precincts numbered and bounded as follow.

Precinct No. 1. Commencing at the county line between this court and Randolph on Cheat Mountain, west of David Hevener's and running a straight line to the dividing line between David Hevener and Jas. H. Gum, thence a straight line to the ford south of G. W. and Uriah Phillips on the county road leading from Green Bank to Traveller's Rest, hence a straight line to the intersection of the Ridge road with the Staunton and Pittsburgh turnpike and with said road to the State Line between Virginia and West Virginia, thence with said line to the line between Pocahontas and Pendleton counties, thence with the line between said Pocahontas and Pendleton counties to the line between Randolph and Pocahontas counties, thence with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the town of Marlinton.

Precinct No. 2. Commencing at a large rock on Greenbrier about Geo. Gibson's house and corner to precinct no. 1, and with line of the same to Gibson's stone quarry, thence to the mouth of Indian Draft on Stony Creek, thence with said creek to the mouth of Ratliff's Run, thence to Mr. Ratliff's barn thence to Levi Gay's barn on the Griffi place, thence to the top of "Big Knob" on Days Mountain, thence crossing at the first low place to the mouth of Days Run, thence due west to the district line on a 285.0 acre survey made for Paul McNeil and John Yaeger, and following said lines to the Webster County line, thence running northward with the Pocahontas county line to the Gauley river, thence running up said river to its head, thence a straight line to Gibson's cattle scales by the side of the Martin's Bottom and Huntersville turnpike, thence a straight line to a point two poles south of the residence of Jas. Gibson, Jr., thence a straight line to a point two poles south of the residence of Clark Rider, thence to a point on top of the mountain where the road crosses to same, thence following the top of the mountain to a point two poles north of the house on A. M. McLaughlin's land, thence following the top of the mountain and the divide of the waters to a point hereinafter mentioned in boundary of precinct no. 3 as the intersection of the line of top of Clover Lick Mountain with the line made running westward on same direction as division line between lands of Isaac Shumeberry and Abraham Shumeberry, thence eastward a long line of precinct no. three to the lower corner, thence to the Poage school house, thence with the public road to the beginning of precinct no. three, thence with Greenbrier river to a large rock on east side of river above Gees. 10.0 miles, the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house nearest Poage.

Precinct No. 3. Commencing at same point as precinct no. 2, thence eastward with the lines of said precinct to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, thence southward along the line between said States to the corner on said line of the Green Bank and Huntersville districts, thence westward with the line between said districts to the corner on said line of election precinct no. 1, and then with the line of precinct no. one to the line between Pocahontas and Randolph counties, and thence with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the village of Green Bank.

Precinct No. 4. Commencing at same point as precinct no. 3, thence eastward with the lines of said precinct to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, thence southward along the line between said States to the corner on said line of the Green Bank and Huntersville districts, thence westward with the line between said districts to the corner on said line of election precinct no. 1, and then with the line of precinct no. one to the line between Pocahontas and Randolph counties, and thence with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the village of Green Bank.

Precinct No. 5. — Commencing at the ford of the river near the

Precinct no. 1. Commencing on Greenbrier with their line to the upper end of the John J. Kellison place, thence a straight line to the Lewisburg and Martins Bottom turnpike on the division line between S. Moore and Claiborn McNeil, and thence with their line to the dividing ridge and with said ridge (or divide) to the head of Mountian Lick Run and down same to Beaver dam and down same to a ditch and a piece by said creek, corner to a survey of 2650 acres made for Paul McNeil on the twenty sixth day of May 1880, and with said N. 34° W. 168 poles to a birches on the east side of Black Mountain by a cliff of rocks, corner to McNeil and Edmiston survey of 5943 acres, and thence with said line between said survey, of 5943 acres and a survey of 285.0 acres made for Paul McNeil and John Yaeger to a point due west of the mouth of Day Run, thence a straight line through the first low place to the top of the Big Knob on Day's Mountain, thence to Levi Gay's farm on the Griffi place, thence to Mr. Nichols' barn, thence to the mouth of Ratliff's Run, on Stony Creek, thence with said creek to the mouth of the Indian Draft, thence to Gibson's stone quarry, thence to the large rock on the east side of Greenbrier River above Geo. Gibson's house, thence a straight line to a large rock with a waterfall by the road about one and one half miles from Greenbrier bridge at Marlinton, thence a straight line crossing Kappa Creek, to an island below the Joshua Buckley landing, thence down the river and with the same to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the Public School House nearest Split Rock.

District, No. 3 (Huntersville.) This District is divided into two precincts numbered and bounded as follows:

Precinct No. 1. — Commencing at a point on Greenbrier river opposite Paul Sharp's, thence a straight line running eastward to a point 10 rods North of W. H. Dilley's residence, thence a straight line to a point 10 rods South of Gratton Weiford's residence, thence a straight line to a point 10 rods north of Samuel Harper's mill, thence a straight line to the Virginia and West Virginia line, thence northward with said line to the line dividing the Green Bank and Huntersville Districts, thence with said line to the mouth of Clover creek, and thence with the Edray and Huntersville districts line to the beginning. — And the place of holding elections in this Precinct shall be at the Public school house at Frost.

Precinct No. 2. — Commencing at same point as Precinct No. 1, thence with the lines of said Precinct No. 1 to the line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, thence southward with lines between said States to the corner of line between Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties, thence with the County line between said counties to the district line between the Little Levels and Huntersville Districts, thence with said line to the line between the Edray and Huntersville Districts and with the same to the beginning. — And the place of holding elections in this Precinct shall be at the Public School House in the town of Hillyboro.

District No. 4 (Little Levels.) — This District is divided into three precincts numbered and bounded as follows:

Precinct No. 1. — Commencing at a point where Cranberry River crosses the Greenbrier line, and thence up with the meanders of said river to the mouth of Charles Creek and the branch of same that heads at the Cranberry road at John B. Kinnison's old Sugar Camp, and thence with said road to the point that divides the waters of West Creek from the waters that run into the McCorkle place, and thence with said divide, keeping the head of the waters that run into the said McCorkle place to a white oak and sugar tree corner to the land of A. M. Edgar and J. W. Kinnison, and with their line to the land of Preston S. Clark, and with said Clark and Edgar's line to James Bright's land and thence with said Bright and Edgar's line to A. S. Clark's land, thence with said Edgar and Clark's line to C. J. Stuhling's land and

thence along and across the pike to the corner of M. J. McNeil and Nathaniel Kinnison and with their line to James Jordan land and thence with said Jordan and Kinnison line to James Host's land, thence with said Kinnison and Host's line to William Kinnison's land, thence with said Kinnison line to McCoy's land and Kenny Wade line to Christopher Lewis' line, and with said Lewis to the corner between the lands of David Smith, Deed, and Allen Kinnison and with their line to Greenbrier River and thence a straight line to the forks of Laurel Run just above Allen Coulter's House, and thence with the meanders of the branch that heads against Spice Run to the dividing ridge between said two runs, and thence with said dividing ridge to the top of Beaver Lick Mountain or the Greenbrier County line and thence with the top of said mountain or the Greenbrier line to the corner of the Huntersville district and with several lines given by same to Greenbrier river at the corner of the Edray District and thence with the several lines given by the Edray district line to the County line of Webster County and with same to the county line of Greenbrier and with said line to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house nearest the town of Mill Point.

Precinct no. 2. — Commencing at a point where Cranberry River crosses the Greenbrier county line (the place where the first precinct begins) and with the Greenbrier county line to the road known as the Nicholas road and with the meanders of said road to where it intersects the road leading from Hillsboro to Lobelia, and thence with the last mentioned road (in the direction of Lobelia) to where the road intersects coming up the Droop Mountain, thence with the meanders of the last mentioned road to the pike to the Greenbrier county line thence with the said line to the corner of the first Election precinct on the top of Beaver Lick mountain, and thence with the lines of the first election precinct as heretofore given to the beginning. And the place of holding elections in this precinct shall be at the public school house in the town of Hillyboro.

Precinct No. 3. — Commencing where said Nicholas road crosses the Greenbrier county line, and with the several lines of said Greenbrier county to where they cross the pike corner to the 2nd Election Precinct, and thence with the several lines given in the said Election Precinct to the beginning. — And the place of holding elections in the Precinct shall be at the Public School House in the town of Hillyboro.

Precinct No. 4 (Little Levels.) — This District is divided into three precincts numbered and bounded as follows:

Precinct No. 1. — Commencing at a point where Cranberry river crosses the Greenbrier line, and thence up with the meanders of said river to the mouth of Charles Creek and the branch of same that heads at the Cranberry road at John B. Kinnison's old Sugar Camp, and thence with said road to the point that divides the waters of West Creek from the waters that run into the McCorkle place, and thence with said divide, keeping the head of the waters that run into the said McCorkle place to a white oak and sugar tree corner to the land of A. M. Edgar and J. W. Kinnison, and with their line to the land of Preston S. Clark, and with said Clark and Edgar's line to James Bright's land and thence with said Bright and Edgar's line to A. S. Clark's land, thence with said Edgar and Clark's line to C. J. Stuhling's land and

G. M. KEE,
AMOS BARLOW,
A Copy, Test.

S. L. BROWN, CLT.

—The breaking strain of an inch rope is 6000 pounds.

—In Asia there 120 people to the

THE SEA'S FOOD.

EXHIBIT OF THE FISH COMMISSION AT THE FAIR.

Vintage Fish-Catching Appliances in Former Years and at the Present Time. The Hardy New Bedford Whalers.

On the exhibit of the United States Fish Commission in the Government Building, says the Chicago Herald, to show the gradual progress of the sailors of the sea. The first thing that strikes the eye of the sight-seer on entering the Government Building from the north is a whaling boat fully equipped for service on the sea. The Hardy Fisherman of New England, a potent factor in the early development of the country, is given his due. In excess all about are exhibited the also various instruments used in fishing in contrast with the modern. The bone hooks and fish-skin lines which the Indians used hundreds of years before the first settler built his hut are fixed on the walls with the burnished hooks and silk lines just from the factory.

The evolution of things piscatorial has kept in line with the evolution of the trades and sciences of the world. The exhibit of the Fish Commission has been arranged so as to emphasize this fact. Just as improvements in boats were made the lot of the fisherman was made happier. Years ago, when the Frenchmen first came to the coast of Newfoundland and spread their nets on the great banks, they sailed in vessels the general appearance of which resembled a modern canalboat, such as carry coal on the Erie canal. They were caravel-built and had full convex bows, strongly raking, of round, full bilge. The quarter deck was high and the average height of the queer craft over all was about forty feet.



A SMALL FISHER.

"spout" of a whale. Two decades ago New Bedford was the greatest whaling station in the world. Now there is only the memory of bustling streets. A strong odor of fish pervades the place, and all along the streets, paved with cobble stones in the fisherman's part of the town, are gates made of whale's jaws and garnished with ivory teeth. Nearly all of the exhibits of the whalers come from New Bedford. There are harpoons and harpoon guns invented by famous old captains of whaling barks about which linger long "yarns" of varying degrees of veracity and improbability. The old whaling vessel which sailed from New Bedford in years gone by has undergone complete change. Now the vessels start from San Francisco for the Arctic Sea, where the whale abides. They are



OLD WHALING BOAT IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

This was in the early part of the seventeenth century, long before the rubber coat, or tarpaulin, was heard of. Then the fisherman stood in tube for protection against the waves, and a strip of canvas was placed along the deck, which served as a wind-break. In those days the fisherman had a hard time of it. Their quiet little settlements on the coast of Newfoundland were always in danger. In all the Nations of fisherman who have made easier the work of the world each year sees the number increase and the cost of the catch increase. The yaws of the curvaceous of Columbus were identical with

steamers of improved types. The yaws are made of steel and are guaranteed to give any refractory whale the toothache that takes it into his head to crush the boat between his massive jaws.

There is not the danger in whaling there used to be, and the captains make twice the money that the old New Bedford seamen got on their perilous ventures. The darting boom was invented by Captain Eben Pierce, of New Bedford, one of the whalers of the old school, who knows more about the habits of the mammoth cetacean and can tell more stories of trips in quest of sperm oil than any other resident of the quaint old Massachusetts town.

The darting bomb is about the only implement still in use. It has a sharp point and is loaded with powder, and explodes when the spear sinks into the body of the whale. There are darts, too, which shoot sharp points and boom lances, which act on the same principle. The center of the track has made a jump across the ocean and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

Another fisherman's device is the harpoon gun, which is the result of the invention of the gunpowder. This is a gun which is loaded with a spear which is attached to a cord. When the gun is fired, the spear is driven into the whale, and the cord is pulled back, so that the whale is drawn to the boat. This is a very effective way of catching whales, especially if the whale is not too far away from the boat.



and have appealed to the British Government to keep their rivals out of the fishing grounds.

The whalers of New Bedford are not forgotten by the commission. The most interesting part of the exhibit is devoted to the equipments of whaling vessels. A whaleboat fully accoutered is placed near the center of the exhibit of the commission. Over the doorway a whaler with harpoon leveled ready to hurl stands in the prow of his yawl. On the lookout, high on the mainmast, stands a whaler with telescope in hand looking over the waters for the

approach of the whale.

A gruff old sea captain from Provincetown on Cape Cod stroked his long gray beard and spent an hour at the cabinet where was exhibited the lines and hooks of the old cod-fishers. Provincetown is the home of homes for the fishermen of the Atlantic coast. It is a village of every codfish that swims in Vineyard sound or the bay to the West. The lines are rough-looking and the hooks are of no recently improved pattern. But they hook fish. Captain Lemuel Cook sent a line to the exhibit which he used from 1812 to 1830. He is a famous old fisherman, known from Hyannisport to the far side of Nantucket. The old man from Provincetown talked with a strong flavor of codfish and his voice was a husky sea voice. He looked with contempt at the display of silk lines, nickel-plated sinkers and burnished hooks. "I tell you what," he said, "that ain't so many codfish caught nowadays as there was when Lem. Cook and all of us had our way. There ain't too many steamships and no easy times like we used to have."

From the single hatch barks of the Alaskan natives, built of driftwood and covered with the skin of a female sea-lion, to the new fishing craft designed by Captain Collins of the commission, is a long step. The evolution of the fishing craft is pictured in a cabinet just south of the north entrance to the Government building. The first of the fishing vessels which came to America was the Sparrow Hawk, which met an untimely end off Cape Cod. She sailed across the water in 1826, struck a reef and went to the bottom. Her old bulk, which had been embedded in the sand for nearly two and a half centuries, was uncovered in 1883 and put on exhibition in Boston Common.

The steamers Albatross and Fish Hawk, which are in the service of the United States commission, are the latest models of the fishing vessel. Captain Collins' model is of a fishing schooner of moderate dimensions and is being largely copied on both coasts. Its hull is built after the model of a racing yacht and the rigging is adapted to the needs of a fishing vessel. It combines the speed qualities of a yacht and the seaworthiness of a fishing schooner. Safety is also taken into consideration.

The United States is far ahead of the Nations of the world in maintaining a fish commission and caring for its fisherman. A museum has been established devoted to ichthyology, and the steamer of the fish commission cruise all along the coasts of the United States to collect specimens of fish life. Hatcheries have been established in all the States of the Union and every year the work grows in its scope.

Liberity's New Bell.

The Columbian liberty bell has gone to the World's Fair. The bell is six feet in height, seven feet six inches in diameter at the mouth and weighs 13,000 pounds. The



THE NEW COLUMBIAN BELL.

bell is cast in bronze and weighs 13,000 pounds, and when placed on the brazier, the heat of the fire will melt the metal.

FARM AND GARDEN

WASHES FOR TREES.

The application of washes to keep the borer from trees may be effectual, though we never knew of one that was invariably so, and we should prefer to trust to making a careful inspection from two to four times a year, and then to a wire up the hole where the borer had entered than to any of them. In six months it will not get far enough beneath the bark to do any injury, and its presence should not escape observation more than once a year. If washes are used, the examination should not be neglected, as there may be some place that was not touched where the moth can lodge long enough to deposit her egg.—Boston Cultivator.

INSPECTION IN CATTLE.

Among the results of long-continued dry weather and an absence of green food in impaction of the omasum or third stomach in horned cattle. Distinctive constipation is indicated by a grunt as of pain, loss of feed, persistent refusal to lie down, more or less tympany, grinding of teeth, staring coat and dazed look about the eyes. There is so much accompanying fever that the grunt is often mistaken for pleuro-pneumonia in the early stages.

In treating the disease, plenty of drinking water is essential, and an aperient should be administered and the food should be of laxative nature. Bullocks once affected by this disease should not be exposed to its causes a second time, as they would then probably develop chronic indigestion.—New York World.

CLEAN THE WAGONS FREQUENTLY.

Any vehicle that is allowed to remain spattered with mud for weeks and months is wrongly treated. The luster of the varnish rapidly deadens, the oil is absorbed from the paint, and when the dirt is removed by washing, the vehicle presents a grimy appearance. Driving a wagon covered with mud when the roads are in good condition presents to the observer that you either are shiftless or extremely busy. However if you are busy with your work, and of course attending to it, for the money or profit to be gained thereby, you would find it a paying investment to spend an hour's time in removing the mud, also properly oiling the axles of both heavy and light vehicles. In washing a wagon it is best to apply water to the muddy surface several moments before the sponge is used. If a force pump or hose can be used most of the dirt can be thus removed, and will not scratch the surface, as the sand on a sponge or rag will do.—American Agriculturist.

IS SALT NECESSARY FOR CATTLE?

The first thing to be said in favor of common salt is that it is nature's vermifuge and very destructive to all, or nearly all, intestinal parasites. All herb and grain eating animals are preyed upon by such parasites, especially when enfeebled by hard work, exposure to cold storms, or want of nourishing food; in fact, anything that enfeebles invites the attacks of internal parasites, for, while they are always present in some form, the healthy and vigorous animal is able to resist their attack. It is true that horses, cattle, sheep, and other domesticated animals may live and thrive, apparently, without receiving salt in its crude form, but this does not prove that they have been benefited in any way by being deprived of saline rations.

What animals may endure and live no doubt is of greater interest to some men than the opposite conditions, and they are usually prone to make experiments in the way of exposure to cold storms, and short rations when shelter and full rations would greatly contribute to the health and happiness of their stock. Salt gives rapidity and relish to hay, grass, and other kinds of raw food. It acts universally as a stimulus to digestion, renders coarse food more nourishing, and taxes the body less injurious, and often relieves the appetite more quickly than any other tonic.

Wild horses, cattle, and sheep, as well as all other herbivorous animals, seek saltlicks and saline mud holes and pools where they can satisfy their natural desire for salt. When animals are kept in confinement or removed to localities where they cannot get to salt springs, they should be given an equivalent in the form of common dry salt.—New York Sun.

HOMEMADE FERTILIZER.

A fertilizer is made that contains, in a suitable and available form, all the needed elements of plant food. All the elements, the organic and inorganic, are contained in the plants. All parts of the plants. And on the tops of the plants, of course, the leaves, the stems, and the roots, are the most valuable. By cultivation, and therefore the rotted, every kind of supply is available.

If the farmer will take care to retain whatever remains of the plants in the field, nature will, in all probability, furnish him with a

phosphoric acid to make up for the loss of these elements occasioned by cultivation and cropping. The farmer can do this much for his soils by several economic methods. Humus, or decaying and decayed organic matter, is most readily and cheaply supplied by growing upon the soil and turning under such green crops as clover and field pea. Every farmer knows the value of these. But it is not everyone that utilizes them to the extent that he should. In place of the green crops, or as an adjunct thereto, let him also make liberal use of forest mold and litter. These should form the bulk of every compost heap, and the bedding for all his live stock.

Of potash and phosphoric acid, the best and richest home source is wood ashes. Only apply a moderate dressing of ashes about once every ten years, and any soil, other things being favorable, will remain fertile. Any farmer, if he will, can obtain, by home means, enough unleashed ashes to top-dress at least one field annually, and to rotate around until finally all are thus treated. Wherever there are logs and dead timber, and turf, sods and rubbish generally upon a farm, there are the materials for the ash supply. It is a fact not as well known as it should be, that burnt and smoke-impregnated soil, turf, peat, clay or muck is, of itself, a valuable and lasting fertilizer. During the leisure spells, when the woods are not so dry as to render the escape of fire probable, the farmer should be burning the waste material of the farm, in order to increase the stock of ashes. After the logs and large timber are well on fire, let him throw on whatever tufts, sods or leaves may be convenient to the pile, making the fires with that end in view. Of course this burnt dirt substitute for ashes is not as good a fertilizer as pure ashes, but mixed with ashes, it is a good and lasting manure, and it increases the bulk of ashes, enabling the farmer to get enough annually to top-dress at least one field. This form of ashes makes a capital top-dressing for clover, grass, small fruits, vine yards, orchards and fields of grain on any soil needing potash.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Mix a little charcoal in the soft feed.

Langshans do better if permitted a large range.

Half a dozen chicks are a fair hatch from thirteen eggs.

Never get your stale eggs mixed with your fresh ones.

If you wish your eggs to sell well, sort them as to color.

It is better to give the milk to the chickens before it soura.

Light Brahmans, like all great scratchers, are a hardy fowl.

Spray the poultry house occasionally with the Bordeaux mixture.

It will pay to thoroughly fit the ground before you put in the seed.

Draughts are very apt to bring on attacks of roup in the poultry yard.

Fowls need as careful and intelligent breeding as sheep or any other kind of stock.

Give your poultry plenty of fresh air and clean, cool water during the hot weather.

It costs just as much to keep a poor animal (and sometimes more) than it does a good one.

Do not attempt to raise chickens in a breeder unless you are going to see to the temperature regularly.

Fowls are very fond of mustard, which is one of the best and cheapest green foods that can be grown.

A person does not get rich very fast by running in debt for everything. Cents make the dimes and dimes make the dollars.

If you want eggs you must not permit your hens to get fat, neither must you keep them hungry. Keep to the golden mean.

Ducks allowed to swim in cold water become stiff and rheumatic. Pekin ducks are considered peculiarly sensitive to cold and dampness.

The greatest loss of young turkeys is due to the large gray lice, which work on the heads and throat, but which cannot be seen except by a close examination.

It is not necessary to have a paddock residence on the farm, but it is necessary in more ways than one to make your house and barns as pleasant and attractive as you can.

There is a kind of sheep that the more it is handled the worse it becomes. It is a pity that we can't buy a class of sheep which are easily to handle, some good sheep.

If you are so niggard that you have to have doves on the farm, try to raise them well and plant with it that they will eat the seeds at the expense of feeding the birds.

There are lots of species that are not quite what we consider birds, and it is a pity that they talk so much and do so much damage to other birds, but don't practice it on the garden.

There has been a demand lately for a new kind of bird, and it is a pity that they



KNOWLEDGE

For comfort and improvement and tend to personal enjoyment when nobly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embodied in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectively cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 80c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

FRI 30

THE KIND THAT CURES



CHARLES REMOND

A MARVEL IN COHOES! Kidney and Liver Disease FOR 16 YEARS, CURED BY 3 BOTTLES!

DANA SARSAPARILLA LTD.

Never purchase of a "SUBSTITUTER," (a person who tries to sell you something else when you call for Dana's.) Our bottles are being sold with a COUNTERFEIT ARTICLE by "Substituters." Buy of the HONEST DEALER who sells you what you ask for and if he does not receive no benefit as our return passenger.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

KARL'S GLOVER Root
CURES CONSTIPATION,
SKIN DISEASES,
CANCER, ETC.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

HO HO

TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
WATERPROOF COAT
The Best in the World!

SMITH WALL PAINT

Three ounces of tapioca, one quart of milk, two ounces of butter, quarter a pound of sugar, four eggs, flavoring of vanilla or bitter almonds. Wash the tapioca and let it stew gently in the milk by the side of the stove for a quarter of an hour, occasionally stirring it; then let it cool; mix with it the butter, sugar and eggs, which should be well beaten, and flavor with either of the above ingredients. Butter a pie dish and line the edges with puff paste; put in the pudding and bake in a moderate oven. If a quart of fresh apple juice is added before baking this will be the queen of deserts.

New York World

MACARONI CHOCOLATE

Break into small pieces six ounces of macaroni; throw these into boiling water and boil rapidly twenty minutes. Eat rapidly, because the motion of the water prevents the macaroni from sticking together. When done, drain in a colander and throw into cold water to blanch for fifteen minutes. Put a half pint of milk in a sauce boiler; rub together one tablespoonful of butter and four even tablespoonfuls of flour; stir into the milk, and cook and stir continually until a thick paste is formed; then add the yolks of two eggs, cook a moment longer, take from the fire, add two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper. Drain and shake the macaroni, cut it into half inch pieces, stir these into the mixture and turn out to cool. When cold, form into croquettes; dip first in egg, and then in bread crumbs, and fry in smoking hot fat. This quantity will make eighteen good-sized croquettes—Household News.

OYSTER SALAD.

Plump and ruffle one and one-half pints of small oysters, by stirring them over a hot fire for five minutes in a fry-pan that has been previously heated. Skim out and drain. Season while warm with salt, white pepper, one tablespoonful of oil, one of vinegar and two of lemon juice, and place them on the ice two hours. Cut enough white, crisp celery in small pieces to make one pint, and when ready to serve, mix this with the oysters, and the following dressing: Put the yolks of two eggs into a cold soup dish; with a fork break them slightly, and add one-half teaspoonful of salt. When light, add half a teaspoonful of dry mustard, and beat again. As soon as it thickens, add drop by drop a gill of salad oil, then half a teaspoonful of lemon juice, then two of oil (one at a time), one of vinegar, and so continue alternating lemon juice and vinegar until another gill of oil has been used. When ready to serve, mix one-half of the mayonnaise with the salad, pour the remainder over the top, and serve garnished with white celery leaves.—New York Observer.

CANNING TOMATOES.

The following recipe is given in Good Housekeeping, as a reliable method of canning the "unreliable" tomato: Wash the tomatoes and remove the stems. Have a wide kettle or agate basin of boiling water on the stove, plunge in as much fruit as is conveniently accommodated at one time, and remove with a long-handled skimmer as soon as the skins crack. Dash cold water over the tomatoes and they will almost parboil themselves. Slip off the skins and lay the fruit in an earthen dish. When ready to fill the jars, set one in a milk pan and slice the tomatoes into it. With a wooden masher push down the fruit as the jar fills and turn off the juice and seeds which will rise to the top. Cooking will render the fruit quite juicy enough, and this discarding of the seeds and liquid part appears to be necessary to success.

When all the jars are filled to within three inches of the tops, lay on the covers and set the jars over the fire in a boiler of lukewarm water, placing a rack or support of some sort beneath them. A sufficient quantity to complete filling the jars may be stewed in an agate kettle, or one jar may be emptied for that purpose. As the fire rises in the kettle, in boiling, push it back to release the air bubbles from the interstices of the fruit. Keep boiling for an hour. At the end of that time lift the jars out on a tray, till each till it runs out, and then fill with a new batch. Do this as often as necessary.

Removal of Stains.

To remove tar from cloth, rub the cloth well with turpentine. Rubber should be carefully kept away from silk, as silk is easily stained.

At 12c is a good remedy for burns. If you have a little lime, keep the burn in contact with it for ten minutes.

For removing the stain of the oil of lavender, first wash the garment with soap and water, then wash it with a solution of common laundry soap.

Most stains are removed by the use of soap, as soap is a powerful detergent, and need not be used in a cold water.

going he might send some to this unfortunate young man who writes as follows to the San Francisco Examiner:

I am a fairly good-looking young man, twenty-six years of age, not very large or very strong. I teach a mountain school eight months in the year for \$50 a month. During the summer vacation I pick berries for 4 cents a box. I am thirty-four miles from a railroad or postoffice, and it is but seldom I see a paper of any kind.

"I board with the trustees of the Hotellet, a grass widow forty years old, with a family of ten children. She is determined to marry me, but wants me to pay \$25 for the divorce. As the other trustees are afraid of her she has things her own way, and I feel that if I absolutely refuse to comply with her request I shall lose my position and suffer physically also, as she scolded one man who refused her.

"She is a type of the coming woman—6 feet tall, weighs 200 pounds, plows her own potato-field, breaks her own horses and mules and chops her own wood. Were I once hers all these duties would fall to my lot. She says that at the end of the year she can sell her potatoes for \$500, and that if I dig them I can have her (minus \$25 for the divorce).

"All the article in the Examiner give advice to young ladies. Can't some one advise an unmarried young man and solve the weighty problem, shall he work or shall he wed and work?"

Those Wooden Nutmegs.

There may possibly have been an original incident among the many peddlers from Connecticut, of one who cheated by selling wooden nutmegs to his customers, but probably not, says the Hartford Times. The cost in time and labor, of making such artistic frauds would more than balance the receipts. Double-s the wooden nutmeg must go with the basswood hams.

All the same, the joke has served the purpose of giving the old-time tin peddlers and clock peddlers from Connecticut a bad name for superior cunning and trickishness. It served at least one good purpose in giving birth to one of the best toasts ever offered at a dinner—old now and well known but perfect in its way—"The Nutmeg State: Where Can We Find a Greater!"

Speed of Electricity.

The speed of electricity is so great that its passage from point to point along a conducting wire may be regarded as instantaneous. Various attempts have been made to measure the rate at which it travels, and observers, with delicate instruments, have affirmed that it was not less than 114,000 miles per second, and in one or two places its speed was as high as 240,000 miles.

Libby Prison in 1863.

"I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since I came out of Libby Prison in 1865 and at times it was very severe and my last attack of it lasted me over six weeks during which time I tried all the remedies I had previously used and had several doctors treat me for the same but nothing would stop it. I was induced to try a bottle of Thurston's Blackberry Cordial and after using less than half a bottle was relieved and am once more regular. Thanks to your Cordial, I sincerely recommend it to all the 'old boys' who are troubled with that dreaded disease or anyone else suffering complaints. This testimony is unsolicited. Yours truly, J. L. Styron, Traveling Salesman."

Thurston's Blackberry Cordial is prepared by Hurston Chemical Co., Grand Rapids, Ohio.

A San Francisco "doctor" produces dimples for \$5 apiece.

There is more Garibaldi in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Garibaldi to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Calabar Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cherry & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free. Address F. J. Cherry & Co., Toledo, O.

It is sold by Druggists, etc.

The latest women's camisole suggestion is the garment to be worn.

Stetson's Universal Cough Syrup is positively unequalled. Try it. See us at druggists.

The tallest tree on earth is a gum tree in Australia—115 feet.

No Cure Necessary.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatment, testimonials, etc., to R. J. Hetherington & Co., Oswego, N.Y. Price \$1 by mail. \$1.15.

These listed horsewhips are the latest.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral waters. Beecham's—Beecham's. 12 cents a box.

The adult human heart is the largest heart.

At 12c is a good remedy for burns. If you have a little lime, keep the burn in contact with it for ten minutes.

For removing the stain of the oil of lavender, first wash the garment with soap and water, then wash it with a solution of common laundry soap.

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Most stains are removed by the use of soap, as soap is a powerful detergent, and need not be used in a cold water.

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Marlinton,

West Virginia.

DEALERS IN

Pure Drugs,

Medicines, Patent medicines,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
Etc., Etc.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day and night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Department.

We invite every body and promise close prices and polite attention.

At E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

WEST VA. UNIVERSITY.

The Chief Educational Institution OF THE STATE

Sixteen Professors and Teachers. A "reparatory Department, a Classical Course, a Scientific Course, an Agricultural Course, Courses in Civil and Mining Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering, a Military Department, a Law Department, and a Gymnasium. Each Scientific Department is splendidly equipped with apparatus and machinery. The Collegiate Department is open to both sexes. Tuition free to West Virginia students in all departments except the Preparatory Department and free in this Department for students to the number of one for every 50 population. Eight Tutors are appointed by the agents from each Senatorial District who are furnished with books and stationary free. The average total expenses per year are from \$140 to \$200 exclusive of clothing and travel. Send for catalogue to

Dr. P. B. Reynolds, Vice-President.

Morgantown, W. Va.

FOR FALL AND WINTER OF 1893:

* * ROTICE. *

To my patrons: I have just arrived from the Eastern markets with a full line of goods. Every thing complete for fall and winter season. I have been able to secure with ready cash great reductions owing to the stringency of the times and am able to offer bargains that have never been offered in this country. My goods are controlled by no combinations. I am non-conservative in my business and so will protect no old and lame honored customs and prices. I have bought goods to sell and when I buy a bargain I sell a bargain.

CALL AND ENLIST ME

my all wool heavy Kerseys 29 oz. wide at 50c. Also a complete line

OF FINE DRESS GOODS

Henriets, Cashmeres, Flannels, Storm Serges, and Bedford Cords at 18c to \$1.25 per yard. Ginghams Outlings and Salines at all prices. Standard prints 50c per yd.

\$700 00 CLOTHING \$700 00

\$700 worth of clothing at panic prices.

Rubber goods bought outside the combination
Gentlemen's Underwear: large assortment: all prices: 4 doz. prs each all wool
scarlet Shirts and drawers at below cost of manufacture - 72c per pair.
all early and examine these goods before assortment is broken.

Many thanks for past patronage.

P. Goldin, Edray, W. Va

Rodes & Driscoll,

* * OF RORGEVERTE, W. VA. * *

HAVE THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

Men's and Boy's Clothing and Overcoats in this Country, for FALL & WINTER USE, also everything worn by Men and Boys. Enormous stock of Hats, Boots, Shoes, Shirts &c &c and won't be

UNDERSOLD

and in fact every day from now until January 1st will be

AUCTION DAY WITH US

for we are determined to show the good people of Coahontas County and adjoining counties that we are selling

BETTER GOODS FOR LESS MONEY

Than was ever sold heretofore.

Everybody come and see for yourselves, we carry all sizes to fit
A. MONK'S OLD BLEEPHORN,

and can fit and please you in every way

Turn-made Clothes from the cheap. To the best and guarantee

the best of fit.

CROWING IRON BITTERS

Two Indispensable Remedies. Prescription Medicine.

The Old Reliable

PRICE & SMITH

Prescription Druggists,

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BETTER GOODS FOR LESS MONEY

Than was ever sold heretofore.

Everybody come and see for yourselves, we carry all sizes to fit
A MANKIND OF ALL AGES.

Don't forget we make the finest

Taylor-made Clothes from the cheapest to the best and guarantee
the best of fits.

C. A. YEAGER, PROP

Good accommodations for horses
at 25 cents per head.

Special rates made by the week or month.

Free trials. Address C. A. Yeager.

Price & Smith, Prescription Druggists, Marlinton, W. Va.

Price & Smith, Prescription Druggists, Marlinton, W. Va.</

"The Aristocrats" is a club of young men at this place.

—Lemons at the Drug Store at 20 cents per dozen.

—Diseases presents an aspect as purely ludicrous in its ordinary manifestations as to be a fit subject for lay discussion. Such, however, is the singular and as yet unclassified affection known by the Malay as "lelah." A might be inferred from its title, it is, although not unique amongst other nationalities, an old Malay disease, and has long attracted the attention of those residing in the countries bordering on the sea.

—A movement will made next week to build a tower in front of the Presbyterian Church, preparatory to putting the bell up.

—R. R. Price Esq., of Jane Lewis, Lewis county, a well-known horse dealer, who has many friends in this county, had the misfortune to have his barn burned last week, with considerable feed. The horses were rescued.

—About four years ago this month the mountains around Elizabethtown were filled with men hunting for the body of Dick Knapp, who was supposed to have been murdered. So much evidence accumulated that if the body could be found a remarkably strong case could be made against certain parties, and a reward of considerable amount was offered at that time for the body. Last week some hunters found a grave on the east side of the river not far from the place where the pieces of skull, which was considered such a strong clue, was found. The grave was unmistakable, and was discovered by the fact that it had sunk in the ordinary way. It will be opened shortly.

—As readers of this paper are aware, a party of young men organized a variety and minstrel troupe in this county last fall, called "The Great Cheery Brothers Combined," etc., and gave their first performance at this place. They placed an interesting performance on the boardwalk and started on a tour through other towns.

A rumor came back that the manager, G. F. Potter, had embezzled the funds and escaped. The friends of Mr. Potter felt that such could not be the case and they will be glad to know that he has denied the reports, and says that his address is Alexander, W. Va. The case is that from certain incompatibilities of some of the members habits to regular work the troupe did not make traveling expenses, so Mr. Potter left the show to avoid bankruptcy, having already lost money in the venture.

—In regard to the two burglars who robbed Capt. Edgar, very mysterious clues have been obtained. Two men, fully equipped with their description slept in the Mill Point school house the night before the robbery, and were seen before daylight by Mr. Edgar Beard. He was anxious to overtake them in the road, when they took to the fields. A negro man passed them soon after but they concealed their faces. They left the main road and went to get something to eat at Mr. Isaac Smith's place on Greenbrier River, and walked down the river until made a circuit to get back to the road, having thus walked over 2 miles. They are supposed to have been that day in a bar room at Mr. M. J. McNeil's. At one hour past 12 o'clock he went to point in the direction of Capt. Edgar's house with the rest of the crowd. The alarm was given the robbery, about a day later, and he keeper between Lewisburg and Marlinton, called to the police with these news. One of the persons present, of very talkative disposition, said that the robbers had been in town for a week, and had been to Capt. Edgar's house to buy a gun, and had been to the mill to get flour.

—The firm of E. A. Smith & Son having dissolved partnership, and Dr. J. W. Price entering the new firm, Price and Smith, we take this means of thanking our patrons for their kindness, and recommend to them, our successors.

The business will be carried on on the same principle as before; that is—"Cheap & Sure."

Being the first of the year, all the accounts of the firm will be settled at once, and the accounts can be found in the hands of B. L. Day at the store of Price & Smith.

Wishing you a prosperous 1894.

DUN. ORE.

The weather continues fine and moist, a little wind in places.

Mr. Samuel J. Kline, our popular miller has recovered from the grippe so as to be out a little.

Big William is out.—Mrs. C. B. Sweeter improves slowly.—Mrs. S. C. Pritchard is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Warwick, of Elizabethtown, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. E. N. Moore. Mr. Warwick is not so well.

Mr. W. J. Pritchard returned last week to the springs in Bath.

Mr. Joe Guy, of Elk, was in our town looking after the woolly and horney tribes.

Stonewall came in Saturday with two bloodied bounds, he says he will have made in the air.

P. Goldin the peddler has been selling lots of rags through the country. Goldin knows his gate.

Rev. Squire John A. Taylor is making big preparations to drive the Greenbrier river this spring.

Miss Lois McLaughlin has returned from Virginia.

The Silver Tongued Auctioneer will run a weeks auction at Beverly commencing the 2d. We understand that the Circuit Court will be held in the new court house at Beverly.

Squire Geo. B. Curry believes in the Dunkard doctrine; that is, to go in the water head over heels, horse and wagon all under. George tried this at Duamore one day last week.

Our schools are flourishing.

When Mr. Andrew Dilley moved to his Hill Farm where he now lives he planted a walnut, this grew to be a fine tree, last summer he cut the tree which made two logs which made 600 feet of plank, which is now at Capt. C. B. Sweeter's shop to be worked up. So you see how it would pay to raise black walnut trees.

TIM.

LOST. Between Mr. Abel Hoovers on Back Mountain, and Traveller's Beside, on Jan. 15th, a set of teeth, ten in number, inserted on a vulcanite rubber plate. If the finder will address "Subscriber," care Times Office, he will be liberally rewarded.

"SUBSCRIBER."

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Wishing you a prosperous 1894.

We are yours truly,

E. A. SMITH & SON.

For Sale!

The C. S. McNeill building at Marlinton, W. Va.

Consisting of large and comfortable store room, ware room, and two living rooms upstairs; and a stable.

Also the old store house now occupied by A. S. McNeill, room and a kitchen.

About two years future ground rent contracted for; buildings are owned as personal property with privilege to remove.

Interested parties are requested to call early on the 1st of April.

J. W. J. DODD.

Marlinton, W. Va.

I have sold out my entire stock & Co-a car load of salt at \$2.25, of goods to Mr. A. L. Dilley, of Dilley's Mill. All parties knowing themselves to be indebted to me by store account, will please come forward and settle with him at once as he was my salesman.

Respt. W. H. Dilley

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to us by bond or apc are respectfully invited to call at our place of business and settle up. We must have money.

Respectfully,

Jan. 1, 1894. MOORE & HANNAH.

CLUBBING RATES.

Wheeling Weekly Register and Poachontas Times, \$2 for both papers. We will offer to those paying up back subscription to the TIMES and a year in advance or any subscriber who advances his subscription one year from this or later date, both the above papers one year for \$2.00.

The Register contains 12 pages per week of carefully selected reading matter.

While such are his chief occupations does not draw the line at anything, he can be frequently seen carrying out of the mines, water through town, and even corpos and coffin to the grave.

Out of the city the occupation of the cargador is equally diversified. Above things he is a pack man, as the mule, horse, or ass is a pack animal, he enters into active competition with them in the matter of carrying eight into and out of towns where broads have not yet made their debut, or where the topography of the country precludes the use of the heavy eight wagons. In places where he has the least advantage over the animals there he thrives best. This perhaps accounts for the great numbers which he exists in the almost inaccessible "sierra" districts.

The mountain cargador, who scales dizzying precipices and descends deep ravines of the Sierra Madres, by far the hardest and most interesting type of his class. Five feet six inches is his usual height, and 140 pounds the average weight. He belongs to the dark complexioned and porcupine portion of the masses, called the better class of people "Indians."

As he stands before one, so short, slightly stooped, with thin, long face and apparent lack of chest, one would rarely think him capable of walking a smooth level with such staggering gait as he daily packs through the mountain pass. To be fully appreciated he must be seen stripped of his shirt and with his cotton trousers rolled up, ready to pick up his load.

Then the powerful development of a swarthy man of the mountain can be observed at his best. His neck is no mass of hard muscles. His shoulders are broad and magnificently strong, while the actions of the torso and powerful sinews can be traced at every motion that is made. His feet, protected by sandals, or "guaraches," as is also the hard leather sole tightly

REWARD.

The County Court of Poachontas county, W. Va., by its order entered of record, offers a reward of

\$100.00 for the apprehension and conviction of each person who robbed Andrew Dilley in the month of October, 1893. Also a like sum for apprehension and conviction of each person who robbed Capt. A. L. Dilley in this month.

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Jan. 11, 1894. 87.5.

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REWARD.

seen in the streets of England.

An estimate of the size of Texas may be obtained by considering that it is fifty-four times as large as Connecticut.

The owner of some once busy shipyards in Wallboro, N.C., has been slowing them up for conversion into sawmills.

It is reported that the Ghezirah palace, situated on the banks of the Nile, is to be converted into a hotel; but a line of steam ferries is to ply across from Cairo, and that the Nile is to be tunnelled.

The United States produce 2220 pounds of grain to each inhabitant; Denmark, 2225; Canada, 1500; Russia, 1200; Roumania, 1150; Spain, 1100; France, 900; Sweden, 850; Argentine Republic, 850; Australia, 760; Germany, 700; Belgium, 600; Portugal, 550; Ireland, 500; Scotland, 450; England, 350.

Henrik Ibsen, the Swedish dramatist, is desirous of visiting England, principally, as he declares, to see the old men. "In all other countries," he says, "the best work is done by men between forty and fifty years of age; in England a man of seventy or eighty is still in his prime. I should like to see such men as Gladstone, Salisbury and Herbert Spencer."

The Japanese Government is said to have demanded that the Hawaiian Government extend the voting franchise to Japanese on the islands, the same as to Europeans and Americans. In the opinion of the San Francisco Chronicle "the demand has no legal backing, for every Nation has an absolute right to regulate the elective franchise for itself, but if Japan shall insist Hawaii will be powerless to resist, unless she be backed up by some strong Nation."

Says the Century Magazine: The United States sells its forest lands at \$250 an acre, lumber companies indirectly acquiring a square mile of land for little over \$1000, while the timber on it is often worth \$10,000. The French Government forests return an average profit of \$250 an acre annually from timber sales, or two and a half per cent. interest on the value of the land. The United States now owns only enough forest land to provide a continual timber supply to its present population, if forests are managed and used as in Germany. The United States is exactly in the position of a man making large drafts on and using up an immense idle capital, which, if properly invested, would return an interest sufficient for his expenditures.

In 1853 the Government of Bavaria sent an expert forester to study the timbers of the United States, who stated: "In fifty years you will have to import your timber, and as you will probably have a preference for American kinds, we shall now begin to grow them, in order to be ready to send them to you at the proper time."

It is a fact that the United States has more than twice as much timber standing on its soil as all the countries of Europe put together, and that the growth of the forests is increasing rapidly.

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Dear heart—I love you all the day I wonder
When skies are rich with blue,
Or gloomy black with tempest and with
Thunder.
Dear heart, dear heart, o'er you!
Dear heart—I love you! when pale stars are
gleaming
(Pale stars to me, and few!)
I wonder if God's lovelier lights are streaming,
Dear heart, dear heart, o'er you!
Dear heart—if life had only one bright bloom—
One rose to meet the dew—
I'd kiss it, climbing to your rosy bosom
And wear its thorns for you!

—Atlanta Constitution.

OLD ROSES' ROMANCE.

T was a barren country, and Wadgery was generally shrivelled with heat, but he always had roses in his garden, on his window-sill or in his button-hole. Growing flowers under difficulties was his recreation. That was why he

was called Old Roses. It was not otherwise inapt, for there was something antique about him, though he wasn't old; a flavor, an old-fashioned repose and self-possession. He was inspector of tanks from this God-forsaken country.

Apart from his duties he kept mostly to himself, though when not traveling he always went down to O'Fallon Hotel once a day for a cup of tea—to keep especially for him; and as he drank this slowly he talked to Vic, the barmaid, or to any chance visitor whom he knew. He never drank with any one, nor asked any one to drink and, strange to say, no one resented this. As Vic said, "he was different. Dicky Merritt, the solicitor, who was half-sister with squatter, homesteader, lessee, cocatoo-farmer and shearer called him "a lively old buffer."

It was he, indeed, who gave him the name of Old Roses. Dickey sometimes went over to Long Neck Billabong where Old Roses lived, for a reel, he put it, and he always carried away a deep impression of the Inspector's qualities. "Had his day," said Dickey, in O'Fallon's sitting-room one night "in marble balls, or I'm a Jack. In neck and neck with almighty swells once. Might live here for a thousand years and he'd still be the nonesuch of the back blocks. I'd patent him—fix my caveat for him to-morrow if I could—bully Old Roses!"

Victoria Dowling, the barmaid, lifted her chin slightly from her hands, she leaned through the opening between the bar and the sitting-room and said: "Mr. Merritt, Old Roses is a gentleman, and a gentleman is a gentleman till he—"

"Till he bumps his bluey into the Never Never Land, Vic? But what do you know about gentlemen, anyway? You were born five miles from the Jumping Sandhills, my dear!"

"Oh," was the quiet reply, "a woman—the commonest woman—knows a gentleman by instinct. It isn't what they do, it's what they don't do; and Old Roses doesn't do lots of things."

"Right you are, Victoria; right you are again! You do the Jumping Sandhills credit. Old Roses has the root of the matter in him—and there you have it!"

Dickey had a profound admiration for Vic. She had brains, was perfectly fearless, and every one in the Wadgery country who visited O'Fallon had a whole new respect for her opinion.

About this time news came that the Governor, Lord Malice, would pass through Wadgery on his tour up the back blocks. A great function was necessary. It was arranged. Then came the question of the address of wretched old debauched at the banquet. Dickey Merritt and the local doctor were present as guests, but they both declared they'd only go to the ball, and wouldn't Old Roses?

They went to the town hall, but Dickey had been in his room all day, and Victoria was alone. Dickey was a thoroughly good creature, and she immediately left the room, but he stood perfectly still, looking as if he were belated, and the children of his two married sisters were his best friends. His best friend, Victoria, was his best friend, and he had a soft, sympathetic smile on his face.

He had a seat in his room, he drew a picture of what a person so exalted as a public enemy as Governor should be and should not be. He took a candle and lit the picture by the edge of a seat. The candle flame were to him, the Governor approached him, the candle went out. But the Governor was perfectly calm, though, as Vic Dowling thought, rather pale and trembling. His eyes were hidden behind that paper, the gray paper.

Promised the care of the speaker

"But," said he, "the Lord Malice is born the perfect Governor, a cool-headed, calm, serene life, and possessed of a variety of qualifications, educational, administrative ability and power, the very type of English nobility and the English aristocracy."

Then he dropped the paper from his hands, and Victoria met those of the Governor, and started. Old

Roses had a way of being suddenly surprised, and this was one of those surprises.

He was most desirous to be the friend of the Governor, and started. Old

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specious nose. The garden was blooming, and on the roof a flag was flying. Struck by the singular character of the place Lord Malice asked who lived there, and proposed stopping for a moment to make the acquaintance of its owner, adding, with some slight sarcasm, that if the officers of the Government were too busy to pay their respects to their Governor, their Governor must pay his respects to them.

But Old Roses was not in the garden nor in the house, and they left without seeing him. He was sitting under a willow at the Billabong, reading over and over to himself the address to be delivered before the Governor in the evening. And as he read his face had a wintry and inhospitable look.

The night came. Old Roses entered the dining room quietly with the crowd, far in the Governor's wake. According to his request, he was given a seat in a distant corner, where he was quite inconspicuous. Most of the men present were in evening dress. He wore a plain tweed suit, but carried a handsome rose in his button-hole. It was impossible to put him at a disadvantage. He looked distinguished as he was. He appeared to be much interested in Lord Malice. The early proceedings were cordial, for the Governor and his suite made themselves most agreeable, and talk flowed amiably.

After a time there was a rattle of knives and forks, and the Chairman arose. Then, after a chorus of "hear, hear," there was general silence. The doorways of the rooms were filled by the women servants of the hotel. Chief among them was Vic, who kept her hand near her heart. C. H. R.

BUCKEYE.

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A CURIOUS AFFLICTION THAT IS COMMON AMONG MALAYS.

A Form of Nervous Excitement Peculiar to a Single Race—Symptoms of the "Istah."

IT seldom happens that any form of disease presents an aspect as purely ludicrous in its ordinary manifestations as to be a fit subject for lay discussion. Such, however, is the singular and as yet unexplained affection known by the Malay name of "istah." As might be inferred from its title, it is, although not unknown amongst other nationalities, an almost purely Malay disease, and has naturally attracted the attention of Europeans residing in the countries peopled by the race in question. It is at the same time questionable, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, whether one person in ten thousand in Great Britain has ever heard the word, or known that such a curious affliction prevails amongst any portion of the human race.

How to define istah is somewhat puzzling. If any short equivalent be desired, it may be described as an irresistible impulse to imitate the words or actions of those around them. Another form of the disease, very often not less startling to the onlooker, is the exhibition of intense nervous excitement when some particular word is mentioned—usually in the form of most abject fear. A third and less noticeable form is the exhibition of alarm at some unusual but not ordinarily terrifying sight or sound, much as a child will start at the sound of a gun, or a grown person on suddenly discovering a corpse.

The two first-named manifestations are, of course, those which strike the spectators and auditors most strange and inexplicable. The nervous impressiveness of the Malays in other ways is well known to all who have lived among them. A very slight cause will change an ordinarily placid and inoffensive native into a very demon of rage, the extreme illustration of such a mental condition being known as "running amok"—or, as foreigners usually call it, "amuck." Over and above a readiness to take offense at unjust blame, or what he considers disrespectful treatment, native public opinion considers a Malay dishonored who does not avenge a blow by taking the life of the party giving it, not at the moment, but on some subsequent occasion when the intended victim is off his guard. It would be going too far to say that a tendency to sulk and take revenge accounts for the Malay liability to istah, as many other peoples among whom the disease is unknown develop the same disposition, while almost destitute of the childlike good temper and unaffectedly good manners of the Malayan tribes. All that can be asserted is that such a disease would never exist among a phlegmatic race. Nor, again, must it be imagined that istah is of everyday occurrence. Many people have lived in the Straits Settlements for over twenty years without ever seeing a single case of it.

Let us now describe its peculiar features. The impulse to imitate the words or actions of others is sometime evinced in not merely a ludicrous but a most distressing way. In some cases it should be premised the attack occurred only at long intervals; in others the patients are habitually subjected to the disease, and can at almost any time be compelled to exhibit it. When this results in any unpleasant consequence the istah (it is customary to apply the word both to the disease and to the patient), while quite unable to resist the strange influence exerted will keenly resent the practical joke.

An absurd manifestation of the disease was provided by a Malay woman, who, on seeing her master tear up a letter and throw it out of the window, at once followed suit with a basket of clean clothes she was carrying. No great harm, of course, resulted in this case, but tragical affairs have more than once followed practical jokes with istah. The following instance, related by Mr. O'Brien, happened while the writer was reading at the place where it occurred.

The shop's cook of one of the local coasting steamers happened to be a pronounced sufferer from the disease, and, as but too commonly happens in such cases, was continually victimized by his skipper. As a rule the effects were simply ludicrous, and highly annoyed the crew, who shared the fondness for horseplay prevalent among European sailors. On the occasion in question the cook was dandling his baby on the forward deck. One of the men, noticing this, picked up a bullet of wood, and, striking it in front of the cook, commenced sawing it in the same way as the latter was dandling the baby. Presently he began breaking the bullet up to the evening, the cook imitating his motions with the baby. Suddenly the sailor sprang his arms and the bullet fell to the deck. The unfortunate cook did the same, and the wood, falling on the planking, was instantly kindled.

The second form of istah mentioned

will exhibit uncontrollable fear, evinced by running away at full speed or plunging into a jungle if on shore, or by jumping overboard if in a ship or boat, at the mention of some animal or reptile. Some are thus affected if a companion shouts Ular (a snake), others at the words Riman (tiger), or Buaya (crocodile). The strangest fact in this connection is that such patients seem to have little or no fear of the animals themselves, or certainly not more than any prudent native exhibits when meeting them in the river or jungle. Thus a man who will jump overboard in hot fear at the shout of "crocodile!" will readily stalk, and when it is disabled approach one of these reptiles. The Malay, it should be added, is an exceptionally plucky and expert hunter and woodsman, so that this particular form of nervous fright is the more remarkable.

WISE WORDS.

Birds with bright feathers are not always fat.

Your most deadly sin is the one you love the most.

Love never has to go to school to learn how to speak.

If our eyes were better the stars would give us more light.

The wounds made by a friend are the ones that smart the most.

The trouble with the man who knows nothing is that it takes him so long to find it out.

The glory of love is that it delights in doing for nothing what nobody else will do for money.

There are communities in which Solomon would not have received any credit for his wisdom.

If sunshine had to be paid for, there are people who would declare that candle light could beat it.

Every sinner reasons that if there is happiness in the heart there ought to be some sunshine in the face.

The man has to fight for his life who undertakes to tell other men great truths that they do not know.

The sin that shines has as much death in it as the one that does not.—Ram's Horn.

Breathing for Health.

Of all the cures which have emerged into public notice from time to time, the simplest and the most easy is that which Major-General Drayson describes in the Nineteenth Century. He calls it the art of breathing, and he seems to have hit upon it by mere accident when he was climbing a very high mountain. The rarefaction of the air at that altitude rendered it necessary for him to breathe twice as fast as he would have done at a lower level. All inconvenience caused by the rarefaction of the air disappeared when he doubled the rate of his breathing. Reflecting upon this he stumbled upon the great discovery which should immortalize him if there is anything in it. Breathing in the ordinary way he pumps fourteen pints of air into his lungs per minute, containing three pints of oxygen, with which he can sufficiently oxygenate his blood. But on ascending to 7000 feet the pumping of fourteen pints of air into his lungs per minute would only take in a pint and a half of oxygen, and as it requires three pints to oxygenate the blood, he became almost suffocated. His heart palpitated and he was in danger of his life, but by suddenly doubling the rate by which he had been breathing he found instant relief. He has tried it under a great many circumstances. Whenever he was in a visited atmosphere he was able to get rid of his headache and incipient palpitation of the heart by taking long breaths twice as rapidly as he would on ordinary occasions. He maintains that in a very great many cases pain, sleeplessness, headache and many other ills which flesh is heir to could be almost instantaneously relieved by this simple practice. Moderate exercise in the open air, upon which all doctors insist, he asserts is quite unnecessary. All that you need to do is to breathe as rapidly as you can to take moderate exercise.

East Indian Henna.

Henna is the East Indian name for a shrub of the genus Lawsonia. The shrub is from eight to ten feet high and bears abundantly white and very fragrant flowers; the leaves are smooth and oval. It is cultivated in India, Egypt and other Eastern countries, where it has been in use as a cosmetic from very early times, the yellow color on the nails of the Egyptian mummies being supposed to be derived from henna. It is used by the women to color their fingers and toe nails, the tips of their fingers, the palms of their hands and soles of their feet; the men use it to color their beards and the mane and tails of their horses. Women also apply it to their hair. It produces a reddish-yellow color, which, if it is used, the subsequent application of indigo will turn to black. The leaves and young twigs are reduced to a fine powder, made into a paste with hot water, and spread upon the parts to be dyed, where it is usually applied.

The second form of istah mentioned

THE CARGADORS OF MEXICO COMPETE WITH HORSES AND MULES.

Carrying Enormous Loads for Incredibly Distances—Working Cheaper Than the Beasts of Burden.

ONE of the most interesting institutions in the Mexican republic is the cargador. This cargador is a hardy and powerfully built man who earns a living by carrying upon his back heavy loads, a cargo being a measure of weight of 300 pounds which such a person is supposed to be able to carry, hence the name cargador.

The peculiar individual is not the product of a single section of the country; on the contrary, his sphere is general. In the cities he is one of the first persons whom a stranger meets as he alights from the platform of the cars or the step of the stage coach. The cargador rushes up to the arrival and offers to carry his baggage, from his hand satchel up to his heaviest trunk, regardless of its weight, or size, or the distance to be covered. In the city he also enters into successful competition with the pack mules and delivery wagons, carrying heavy loads of merchandise to and from the business houses, and in such places where corn and fodder have become uncommonly dear through prevailing drought, or where the streets are stony and uneven, the cargador has almost entirely superseded both pack mules and delivery wagons.

While such are his chief occupations he does not draw the line at anything, and can be frequently seen carrying ore out of the mines, water through the town, and even corpse and coffin to the grave.

Out of the city the occupation of the cargador is equally diversified. Above all things he is a pack man, as the mule, horse, or ass is a pack animal, and he enters into active competition with them in the matter of carrying freight into and out of towns where railroads have not yet made their advent, or where the topography of the country precludes the use of the heavy freight wagons. In places where he has the least advantage over the animals there he thrives best. This perhaps accounts for the great numbers in which he exists in the almost inaccessible "sierra" districts.

The mountain cargador, who scales the dizzy precipices and descends the deep ravines of the Sierra Madres, is by far the hardest and most interesting type of his class. Five feet six inches is his usual height, and 140 pounds the average weight. He belongs to the dark complexioned and ignorant portion of the masses, called by the better class of people "Indians."

As he stands before one, so short, slightly stooped, with thin, long face and apparent lack of chest, one would scarcely think him capable of walking the smoothest level with such staggering loads as he daily packs through some mountain pass. To be fully appreciated he must be seen stripped of his shirt and with his cotton trousers rolled up, ready to pick up his load. Then the powerful development of this swarthy man of the mountain can be observed at his best. His neck is one mass of hard muscles. His shoulders are broad and magnificently strong, while the actions of the large and powerful sinews can be traced at every motion that he makes. His feet, protected only by sandals, or "guaraches," as is called the hard leather sole tightly strapped between the toes, over the arch of the instep and around the ankle, have acquired a hardness that makes them impervious to the sharp and pointed rocks among which he picks his way.

Such is his physical makeup. In all other respects he is not unlike the thousands of Mexicans of the lower class—filthy and treacherous. Like people of his kind the world over, he wasted his life between the making and the spending of a penny. Food costs him but a few cents and lodging not a farthing. He rises from his out-door couch in the early morning hour and walks many miles before he stops for breakfast. A cup of coffee and a few hot tortillas, which are a pastry of mashed corn and water, and serve as a substitute for bread, form his morning meal. For dinner he feasts on tortillas, a plate of beans and a cup of black coffee. At supper follow more beans, more tortillas and another cup of coffee. If he is somewhat of an epicure and plays in exceptionally good luck he gets a piece of dried beef now and then or goats over a nice fried egg. His three meals, if particularly luxurious, cost him about four cents apiece, though he often manages to live on six cents a day.

Mazatlan, the interesting seaport on the Pacific coast of the State of Sinaloa, has long been the great cargador center of Mexico, partly on account of its importance as a commercial city, and partly on account of its location at the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountains and the entrance of the various passes across them. In this city the cargador freighter loads his goods for the interior mountain towns and the rugged, muddied mountains for horses in large cities.

Some of the new satins are in strong coloring.

No man ever saw a woman as a woman sees her.

The silk gingham are shown in autumn colors.

A woman's riding club in California will not use the side saddle.

Mrs. Temple, the wife of the Bishop of London, is a shorthand writer.

Mrs. Paran Stevens is called the best natured woman in New York society. Georgia has an exceedingly capable young woman lawyer, Miss Dora O. Sandoe.

George Sand, when overexcited by writing, employs herself in sewing in order to sooth her nerves.

The place of Maria Mitchell as Professor of Astronomy at Vassar College has been filled by Miss Mary E. Whitney.

In 1264 a London priest preached against the fashion of trains, which, he says, "trailing behind a woman raise a dust as high as the altar."

The new factory inspection law of Pennsylvania requires that of the deputy inspectors five shall be women. They receive a salary of \$1200 a year.

Pocahontas did not save the life of John Smith. It has been ascertained that this worthy man was the most able-bodied prevaricator of his century.

The Empress of Japan is an adept performer on the koto, a kind of large zither. It is an instrument that is much played and very popular in Japan.

Among ladies who are enthusiastic in the use of rifles is Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, of New York. She often goes out with her husband for a day's shooting.

So valuable are her jewels that Mrs. Potter Palmer never attends a party of any kind to which she wears them without a private detective to form a part of her escort.

Mark Twain's eldest daughter, Miss Clara Clemens, not yet twenty years of age, has written a play of an allegorical character which is said to be charming and clever.

A home for American girls who wish to study in Paris is to be established in that city. It is to be constructed on the Rue de la Pompe, and will accommodate forty girls.

Miss Grunettvig, a leader in movements connected with the higher development of women in Denmark, has been appointed a stenographer in the Danish House of Representatives.

New silks, double faced in the light and dark shades of one color, are in a peculiar weave that is a kind of armure brocade. The lighter tone strikes through on to the dark in small figures or flower and leaf designs.

The Queen of the Belgians is very fond of music, a good pianist and a performer on the harp. She has composed one opera called "Wanda." The King hates music, and when the piano is opened he vanishes from the room.

All the suitors for a girl's hand in Borneo are expected to be generous in their presents to her. These presents are never returned. Therefore, the wily female defers as long as possible a positive selection of the happy man.

Woman have invaded the territory of the friendly societies by establishing a feminine branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters. The Queen of England has now consented to become patroness of the branch, which is to bear the distinctive title of the Court Victoria.

By a recently issued imperial edict, women are hereafter debarred from acting as editors of Japanese papers, even in the conduct of cooking and household journals or departments. Somebody near the throne has been caught on the result of one of the delicious pie or cake receipts.

In the West Indies the fireflies are very large and are frequently caught and confined in netting for personal ornaments. A lady will sometimes appear in a ballroom with red, green, yellow and blue lights on her head and shoulders, the tiny illuminations being caused by captured insects.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, whose late husband was Senator Hearst, is one of the leading club women in California, as Mrs. Wolcott, wife of Senator Wolcott, is in Colorado. Both these ladies are well known in the East, having spent many years in Washington. Mrs. Hearst delights in giving beautiful pictures to women's clubs, and Mrs. Wolcott in erecting drinking fountains for horses in large cities.

The Siamese girls are the most graceful women in the world. Their joints are very supple, and a part of their education is made up of bending their joints back and forth to make them so. They are all short haired, and when young they are as plump as partridges and as straight as the pine trees of their own beautiful land. As their

Pocahontas Times.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

January 11, 1894.

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Marlinton, W. Va.

THE IRISH.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to separate themselves together from another people entirely, and to assume, by the powers given them, the equal and superior condition for which they are fitted entirely by their previous condition in Ireland, daciney compels them to enlighten the marvelous ignorance of the heretics, and tell them why they do so.

We hold these truths so self-evident, that all men are created free and equal, except the Oirish, which is a superior race; that they (the Oirish) are endowed with certain alienable rights, among these being superstition, whisky-selling, political offices, and cracking each others skulls. That to secure those rights they came to Amerikay, deriving their just powers from the howly church; that as all forms of government (except that of the howly church) are opposed to the Oirish, we declare ourselves agin them.

The history of these United States is a history of repayed injuries and usurpations, all having for their object the enlightenment of the Oirish people, which is contrary to the will of our prastes. To prove this, we presint these facts:

The Yankees have builded public schools.

The Yankees have builded prisons and poorhouses.

The Yankees have used public money to support these schools and other institutions without asking his howlines the pope.

The Yankees have refused (whichever they had the power) to allow the byes to dip into de traysony.

The Yankees have only given the Oirish nine tenths of the public of fishes.

The Yankees have allowed heretic Protestants to build heretic churches.

The Yankees have claimed that they helped to fight the war of the Revolution and the Civil War, for getting that the Oirish did all the fighting.

The Yankees have dared at various times to hoist the Stars and Stripes on public buildings, instead of the Oirish flag.

In every one of these unheretic outrages we have threatened them wif de vengeance of the Oirish heretic, the Oirish vote and the pains of purgatory, some of which threats have been abmolded at by unseasonal Yankees.

We, therefore, the people of Amerikay, in Billy Muldoon's her name assembled hereby declare that the Oirish are the people of Amerikay and that all others shall be exiled to bloody Old England or some other heretic nation, and that polces courts and priaces shall be evetually abolished.

(Signed)

JOHN X. MULDOON,

mark

JAMES CONNELLAN

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Fashionable boot and shoe maker. Prices reasonable. Mending neatly done. Call, and leave your order. Terms, CASH.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby notified that all trespassers of any kind whatever, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent o. the law. Locust, W. Va. - W. H. CALLISON.

LADIES
Reading a toxic or children that want building up should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, biliousness. All dealers keep it.

VARICOCELE AND STRICTURE

With all bed conseqences, stranguary, loss of energy, nervous ex-hume, nervous debility, unnatural discharge, hot manhood, impotency, infidelity, wasting away of the organs, constipation and rapidly cured by safe and easy method. Cures positively guaranteed. Question Blank and Book free. Call or write.

DR. WARD INSTITUTE.

120 N. Ninth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dr. Rush's Belts & Appliances

An electro-galvanic battery em to indicate medicated Belts, Suspensories, Spinal Appliances, Abdominal Supporters, Vests, Drawers, Office Caps, Insolites, etc.

Cure Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Errors of Youth, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Sexual Weakness, and all Troubles in Male or Female. Question Blank and Book free. Call or write.

VOLTA-MEDICO APPLIANCE CO.

522 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

Office of J. C. McNeil,
Marlinton, W. Va. November
30th 1893

James Barkley's Admr.

James Barkley's Devisees et al.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in above styled cause that I will at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, W. Va., on the 24th day of January 1894, proceed to take state and report the following matters to wit:

1st. Settlement of the accounts of J. C. Arrogast admr. of James Barkley deceased with his intestate's estate.

2nd. An account of all debts due from the estate of James Barkley deceased with their amounts and priorities and to whom due.

3rd. Any other matter deemed pertinent by me or required to be specially stated by any party in interest.

At which time and place you may attend.

N. C. MCNEIL, Comr.

6-84

Notice to Creditors.

To the creditors of James Barkley, deceased. In pursuance to a decree of the Circuit Court of Marlinton, County made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said James Barkley, to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said James Barkley for adjudication to N. C. McNeil, Commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 16th day of January, 1894.

Witness J. H. PATTERSON Clerk of said Court, this 8th day of December, 1893.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

FREE TRIAL.

A package of one hundred

and one thousand small

and two thousand large

size pills, containing

Dr. Ward Institute, 120 N. Ninth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SYPHILIS.

The most severe

and most dangerous

disease known to man

is now easily cured.

Dr. Ward Institute, 120 N. Ninth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

ESTRAY.

I have on my place a small yearling heifer, red, with a small white spot on either side behind the shoulder. No ear mark or other brand. Has been there about two months.

The owner may have the above described property by paying the cost of keeping and advertising.

W. McCLELLIC.

M. F. GIÉSEY

Habitot and

Sup rint ndnt.

Room, 19, Reilly Block,

Wheeling, W. Va.

DAYS

*HORSE ARD GATTLE *

* POWDERS *

Good for all Diseases of HORSES, CATTLE, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, HOGS, SHEEP etc.

FOR SALE BY

E. A. SMITH & SON.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

Insure against loss in the

Peabody Insurance Company.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Incorporated March, 1869.

Cash Capital \$100,000.00.

N. C. MCNEIL, MARLINTON W. VA.

Ag't for Pocahontas County.

NOTICE.

Having enlarged my shop and employed the celebrated workman James Elihu Gun of Highland Co., I am prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing on short order and in the most workmanlike manner. Thanking the public for past patronage and hoping for a continuance of the same, I remain,

Yours Respt.,

Huntersville. — GEO. W. GINGER.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Office of Commissioner N. C. McNeil Marlinton, W. Va., November 30, 1893.

John W. Stephenson, Trustee,

Geo. W. McDonald et al.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that pursuant to decree entered in above styled cause on the 17th day of October, 1893, I will at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, W. Va., on the 18th day of January 1894, proceed to take, state and report the following matters to wit:

1st. A settlement of the accounts of John W. Stephenson Trustee under Exhibit A set forth in the bill in this cause.

2d. An account ascertaining and fixing the debts and liens on the fund to come into said trustee's hands under Exhibit B according to priority.

3d. An account of the fund in the hands of said trustee or that will come into his hands under Exhibit B.

4th. What will be a reasonable fee for plaintiff's attorney for his services in this cause.

5th. Any other matter deemed pertinent or required by any party in interest to be stated.

7-88 N. C. MCNEIL, Comr.

SALESROOMS:

New York City; Portland, Me.; Boston;

Philadelphia; Cleveland; Chicago;

Louisville; St. Louis; Kansas City;

Omaha; Minneapolis; St. Paul; New Orleans;

San Francisco; Los Angeles; San Diego;

Portland, Oreg.; Nashville, Tenn.;

Richmond, Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Evansville, Ind.; Atlanta, Ga.

SALESROOMS:

Cincinnati; New York;

Philadelphia; Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALESROOMS:

New York City; Portland, Me.; Boston;

Philadelphia; Cleveland; Chicago;

Louisville; St. Louis; Kansas City;

Omaha; Minneapolis; St. Paul; New Orleans;

San Francisco; Los Angeles; San Diego

THE UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY IN NEW YORK.

Two-Thirds of the Financial Operations of the Government Are Transacted There—How Its Business is Done.



WRITER in the New York Herald says: Uncle Sam's strong box is situated at Wall, Nassau and Pine streets and is officially known as the New York Sub-Treasury. The average individual who passes it by on either of the three thoroughfares is thoroughly acquainted with its massive granite walls, huge columns and severely classic style of Grecian architecture. Half way up the long flight of stone steps which communicates with the main entrance in Wall street stands a bronze statue of Washington of heroic size, keeping watch and ward, as it were, over the vast treasure within.

Upon the same site in 1789 and for a score of years later was Federal Hall, standing upon the balcony of which the Father of His Country took the oath of office as the first President of the United States. The building, therefore, rests upon historic ground, which lends to it a double charm and connects the present with the past. Washington no doubt had an abiding faith in the destiny of his country, and



MAIN FLOOR OF THE SUB-TREASURY.

believed that it would attain an important place among the nations of the earth, but never, it is safe to assume, did his mind picture the transformations that have come to pass over the site of the old colonial hall within the brief space which separates his generation from the present.

Then the country was emerging from the effects of a devastating war and was without a revenue or public credit. Now its resources are boundless, and its credit, unshaken by a financial storm, stands pre-eminent among the nations of the earth. On the site where in 1789 the infant Republic was launched forth upon an unknown and untraversed sea, without a penny in its coffers, stands its treasure house in which is stored wealth beyond the dreams of avarice or the combined fortunes of Croesus of old or Monte Cristo of modern times.

Within the gray granite walls of the New York Sub-Treasury are transacted two-thirds of the entire financial operations of the United States Government. In 1892 its receipts were \$1,258,730,591.30 and its disbursements were \$1,279,579,904.24. This would have shown a deficit but for the fact that the Sub-Treasury had a small balance of \$138,072,240.63 left over from

Wall street to the main entrance of the building any morning after 10 o'clock, pass by the guardian statue of Washington and between the huge granite columns which support the projecting roof, and you enter a cool, lofty counting room.

Standing at the main entrance between two supporting granite columns similar to those outside, the view is unobstructed to the Pine street, or rear, entrance of the building. Before another step is taken the visitor becomes at once aware of the overpowering strength and massiveness of the structure. He has passed through a doorway of solid granite blocks six feet in depth, guarded by an outer door of huge iron bars, an inner door of heavy steel plates and a frame door the projecting rivets in the surface of which bears testimony that it is metal sheathed.

On either side of the entrance is a room of comfortable proportions. That on the left, or Nassau street side, bears the words over the door, "Assistant Treasurer," while to the right are the quarters of the Cashier and Acting Assistant Treasurer. The one is occupied by Conrad N. Jordan, the other by Maurice L. Muhleman, one of the most popular, painstaking and thoroughly efficient Government employees in the country. The entire executive work of the Sub-Treasury—and it is vast and multitudinous in detail—is transacted within these two rooms.

The interior arrangement of the Sub-Treasury is peculiar to the date of its construction. The ceiling of the main room rises in the form of a dome to the extreme height of the building, and is supported by granite columns, forming a rotunda. Four galleries afford a means of communication between the rooms situated at either angle of the building on the second floor, from which can be obtained a bird's-eye view of the clerks at work in three departments on the floor below—the cashier's, receiving and paying. These, situated on the main floor, are separated by bank counters of wood and partitions of iron, pierced here and there by the familiar pigeonholes of a bank. In fact, the entire appearance of the main room of the Sub-Treasury suggests the arrangements of a large bank as they existed two score years ago.

The departments of the Sub-Treasury are the cashier's, receiving and

and superintending. The names of these in most instances amply describe in a general way the nature of the work performed. The duties of the authorities department, however, are peculiar. In it are kept the lists of corporations having business relations with the Government and the names of the officials of each who are authorized to sign and receipt for checks. In the accounting department are kept, in addition to the general accounts of the Sub-Treasury, the account of the Post Office Department, always maintained separately, and the accounts of the disbursing officers of the United States Army and Navy, etc.

At the present time the daily balance in the Sub-Treasury averages about \$125,000,000. It runs, however, at times as high as \$225,000,000, a sum of money of which the ordinary mind can form no conception. Naturally enough every safeguard is taken for the protection of this immense treasure. The casual observer of the Sub-Treasury building knows full well its massive exterior. Its full strength, however, is not apparent until after a careful scrutiny of the interior. The building itself was constructed for the purposes of the Custom House in 1832 and used as such until 1862.

Strong as it was originally it was, in remodelling, made absolutely impregnable. A board of United States army officers were intrusted with the work, and as it stands to-day it contains many features of a fortress. The walls in the basement are eight feet thick and are built of solid granite blocks. No part of the walls anywhere are less than four feet through. All the partitions between the rooms are of masonry. The ceilings are concrete, all the floors are of stone or metal and the various doors are of steel plate.

The treasure is stored in five principal vaults, three of which hold the greater proportion. These are the gold vault, the note vault and the vault in which is stored the silver dollars. The first two are on the main or rotunda floor, while the other is a huge cavern in the cellar of the building. The vaults on the main floor are bombproof and burglar proof and proof against everything else short of a general cataclysm. That in the cellar is equally so. The walls of the building forming the sides of the vaults are eight feet thick, and masonry encloses them on all sides, saving where the entrance doors pierce through. The ceilings of the upper vaults are about twelve feet in height and the dimensions perhaps twelve by fourteen feet.

An Autumn Bonnet.

A stylish little bonnet for autumn is made of velvet with just a touch of gold lace about it. In shape it is



rather long. The low crown is covered with a dark, rich wine-colored velvet. Where the velvet touches the hair the gold lace appears. Graceful loops of the velvet and wings decorate the front with a gold feathery cigarette in the center. The tie strings are wider than those worn last season.—New York World.

The Little One's Guardian Angel.



"Aunt, here I am your guardian angel!"

"Certainly, my dear. I am your guardian angel!" —Fliegende Blätter.

There is a Japanese student, a bright fellow of sixteen years, in the third

Francisco was Professor T. H. Marshland of the Nebraska State University, who has just completed two remarkable scientific expeditions in search of fossils. One was to Pine Ridge, the famous scene of the recent Sioux Indian outbreak, where he and others discovered myriads of a strangely curious fossil, called by them devil's corkscrews. The other was to Phillips County, Kansas, where Professor Marshland discovered a wealth of rhinoceros, elephant and mastodon remains, of whose existence nobody hitherto had dreamed. The corkscrews are as much as eight feet long, actual corkscrews in shape, and are often eight inches through. He estimates that there are 400 square miles



HERCULES BEETLE.

beetles alive, and the huge insect seems to be doing uncommonly well, as it has a capital appetite. It was caught in the Island of Dominica and brought here by a sailor. It is fully six inches long from the tip of the upper branch of its pincers to the end of its body. The head is jet black, and from it grows out a long black horn, somewhat irregular in shape. The lower surface of this horn is covered with deep, gold-colored bristles, which no doubt aid in holding whatever the beetle seizes. Another but shorter horn grows out from the thorax, and the two form a powerful pair of pincers, with the body for a

tail. The elytra, or wing covers, are of a dirty dapple gray, while the upper part of the body is black. There are six powerful legs armed with claws, which easily sink into the human flesh, while a nip from the pincers is a thing to be remembered, even when the insect has only begun to pinch.—New York Tribune.

Historic Church.

The honor of being the oldest Methodist Episcopal Church in China belongs to Tien Ang Dong, or the Church of the Peace of Heaven at Foo-Chow. It was built in 1856.

From that beginning great things



CHINA'S OLDEST M. E. CHURCH.

have come. Scores of Christian churches may now be found within the bounds of the Foo-chow conference with an aggregate attendance of about 6000 members and probationers at their regular Sunday services. From Foo-Chow went out the men who founded Central China and North China M. E. Missions, and there are now connected with them over 2000 Chinese Christians. Tien Ang Dong at Foo-Chow is the mother of all the churches in which these thousands now worship. Foo-Chow is the chief center of Methodist work in South China. They have there an Anglo-Chinese college, theological school, boys' boarding school, girls' boarding school, women's school and women's hospital. The numbers of Christians connected with these institutions has increased so that the Chinese edifice will not accommodate them. Last year a gallery was added, but even now this is too small. Efforts are now being made to raise a fund for rebuilding the Tien Ang Dong edifice with twice the present capacity.—Mail and Express.

Fish or Sea Serpent?

The fishing schooner James B. Stetson, Captain William Wolfe of Provincetown, brought to T. wharf a fish that comes nearer, probably, being a sea serpent than anything yet captured. The curiosity in question is about five



AN ODD FISH.

feet long, and is nearly the same size at the tail as at the head. It is slender, not being over seven inches in circumference at the largest portion of its body, resembling, save for its fin-tail, a snake. There is a long fin some ten inches high, running nearly the entire length of its back.

It has a head shaped very much like that of a box constrictor, and its teeth are long and very sharp. One upper tooth is one and one-half inches in length, about one-quarter or three-eighths of an inch wide, and as sharp as a needle at the point. The jaws are long and when open in an ordinary position easily reach eight inches apart at the end of the nose.

The fish is of a bluish color. The tail fins are large, and the two dorsal under the jaws are exceptionally large for its size, measuring not less than eight inches in length. The eyes are